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TODAY: SPORTS

Bundesbank Chief's Blunt View: Europe Is Too Slow to Adapt



'We must be more realistic.' — Hans Tietmeyer

Arne Dedert/Reuters

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Many European countries, including Germany, have faltered economically because they have been too slow to realize the need to introduce sweeping reforms in order to match the rising power of Asia, the growth of Eastern Europe as a productive base and the dynamic revival of the United States in the world economy, the president of the Bundesbank said in an interview.

In an unusually blunt assessment of the Continent's jobs crisis and its costly welfare state expenditures, Hans Tietmeyer also blamed political leaders for the failure thus far to win sufficient public support for Europe's single-currency project.

One of the main reasons, he said, was that in trying to sell the euro, some governments had linked urgently needed but painful public-spending cuts, labor-market deregulation and welfare-state reforms with the Maastricht treaty on economic and monetary union. Instead of trying to shift responsibility for these measures to Maastricht, he said, politicians should stress that such reforms are necessary regardless of a single currency if Europe is to become more competitive in a rapidly changing world economy.

"Germany and some European countries hadn't realized early enough that America had been revived, that America was back, that there were more Asian tigers, that Latin America was coming up again and that Eastern Europe was not just a new market but also a new competitor," Mr. Tietmeyer said. "All of Europe hasn't seen that early enough because it was so focused on the internal market, on German unification and on monetary union."

Mr. Tietmeyer made his remarks during a two-hour interview at the Bundesbank headquarters. The meeting was part of a series of interviews last week with the three central bank chiefs who are at the heart of Europe's single-currency project. Mr. Tietmeyer, Wim Duisenberg, the Dutch central bank head who is thought to be the man most likely to run the first European central bank, and Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France, all underscored the threat of record unemployment to society and the need to find practical solutions independent of the Maastricht process.

It is unusual for central bankers, whose main concerns are the setting of interest rates and the maintenance of price stability, to speak about unemployment and Europe's social ills. Yet in the interviews they focused on these issues and on the pressing need for politically unpopular structural reforms aimed at making Europe more competitive.

"I share the view that unemployment is the crucial issue for the future of Europe," Mr. Tietmeyer said. "I am not sure how long societies will accept this level of unemployment."

Germany's jobless level is 10.8 percent, with more than 4.1 million people out of work, while France has 12.7 percent unemployment, with the rate expected to rise to 13 percent in spring.

In order to close the gap between public opinion in France and Germany over the desirability of the euro, Mr. Tietmeyer said, "You can't sell it only by propaganda or just by political statements — you have to explain and come down to the facts."

In Germany, and in some other European countries, he added, "a lot of structural problems" need to be dealt with. "Our school sys-

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WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON – 4 MORE YEARS

Second Terms: Sea of Troubles

A History of Shipwrecks

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Inauguration Day, any president is entitled to be hopeful. But history says Bill Clinton may be in for a rough ride.

He is the sixth president of the postwar era to win election to the White House while already occupying the Oval Office. His predecessors include two Democrats, Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson, who were elected once after succeeding presidents who died in office, and three Republicans, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Richard M. Nixon and Ronald Reagan, who, like Mr. Clinton, won back-to-back campaigns.

All of them had troubled second terms. Four of the five saw their administrations marred by major scandals. Mr. Nixon was forced to resign, while Mr. Truman and Mr. Johnson were so weakened by events they thought it best not to seek another term. Every one of the quintet saw the opposition party gain strength during his final period in office.

The president who begins his second term Monday has said that he has studied the rather dismal record of previous second-termers and has drawn the appropriate lessons.

In a news conference three days after his reelection, Mr. Clinton said his reading led him to conclude that, aside from external events intruding on their game plans, his predecessors' problems could be traced either to hubris or entropy.

"Sometimes a president thinks he has more of a mandate than he does and tries to do too much," he said, adding, "Sometimes a president essentially just runs out of steam."

He hopes to avoid those perils, he said, by cooperating with Congress "to build a vital center" and by enlisting "good, energetic people" to carry out the specific promises he made in his second campaign. "I'm very mindful of history's difficulties," he concluded, "and I'm going to try to beat them."

But it is no accident that the course of presidential history generally runs downhill as chief executives continue in office.

"Clinton seems to understand some of the things" that caused his predecessors' problems, said Stephen Hess, a Brookings Institution scholar who has written of the "very cyclical" course of most presidencies.

"He knows his best chance of doing anything will be in this fifth year," Mr. Hess said, "so he has emphasized personal loyalty and knowledge of the area" in assembling his second-term team. "He has promoted people from within, because he knows he can't afford time for on-the-job training."

"But second terms are like hourglasses," Mr. Hess added, "and the sands run out."

The slope downward manifests itself in a variety of ways. Sometimes a leader with a seemingly sure touch

See CLINTON, Page 7



James A. Parcell/The Washington Post

Bill Clinton says he has studied the rather dismal record of previous second-termers and has drawn the appropriate lessons. An Oval Office interview and the rising inaugural din, Page 2.

For Gore, Time to Leave the Shade

Dancing an Invisible Macarena and Preparing for 2000

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton takes the oath of office Monday for the second time, it will mark a watershed in the career of Vice President Al Gore.

From that point on, Mr. Gore will begin — very slowly at first, then perhaps more rapidly — to emerge from Mr. Clinton's shadow. He will still be subject to the rule that vice presidents are more seen than heard. He will still be a very junior partner in the White House firm, there more than anything else to assume the presidency if anything should happen to the president.

But he will also be the heir apparent, the favorite for the Democratic presidential nomination in 2000, when Mr. Clinton must step aside.

"Tuesday is the turning point," said Thomas Downey, a Washington lobbyist who served for 18 years as a congressman from New York's Long Island and who is counted as a member of the Gore inner circle. "The salad days are over."

Although Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore are from the same generation and the same region, and although they have shown an unshakable loyalty to each other during the last four years, it is conceivable that their interests will diverge in the months to come.

One Gore intimate suggested, for example, that in a budget deal, Mr. Gore would want to get the fiscal "pain" out of the way before 2000 and Mr. Clinton would want to push it into the future.

"One would be a back-loader, one a front-loader," the friend said, although he predicted that any tensions would be handled in private.

Peter Knight, who served as the manager of the Clinton-Gore 1996 campaign and might manage Mr. Gore's effort in 2000, said he thought any such divergences would be rare.

"The most important thing Al Gore can do for his future is help to make this the most successful president in history," he argued. "What's good for Clinton is good for Gore. They are joined at the hip, politically."

That close identification can cut both ways, of course. If Mr. Clinton is popular three years from now, if the economy remains sound, if there is no major crisis abroad, Mr. Gore will benefit.

But many second terms go awry for one reason or another, and that could cost Mr. Gore the nomination or force him to fight so hard for it — like Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey had to in 1968, when Vietnam split the party — that he is fatally weakened for the general election.

See GORE, Page 7

An Arkansas Poet Seeks 40 Lines of Inspiration

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Across four years in office, President Bill Clinton has made familiar that near-teary gesture of seeming touched in public by a story, a phrase, a humble presence, and of punctuating it with the patriarchal smile and head-bobbing approval patented by a predecessor, Ronald Reagan.

At his second inauguration, Monday, Americans might look for such a moment from Mr. Clinton when Miller Williams, an Arkansas poet, rises to honor him in a burst of inspiration ordered up for the occasion.

Should Mr. Clinton oblige with a Gipper take as he did four years ago for Maya Angelou's reading of her "On the Pulse of Morning," he will merit credit for helping the citizenry negotiate one of the more awkward gestures of American life: the pause by a mass audience for a reading of poetry to mark a public occasion.

Much as heads are inevitably bowed in public upon the cue to hear the word of God, so the inaugural audience will seem to listen extra hard, some peering unblinkingly, as if that's the trick to getting a poem's meaning.

Jean Cocteau, the French author and filmmaker, could have had in mind this captive American audience, so ear-boxed after a campaign year of sound bites, when he declared, "Poetry is indispensable — if only I knew what for."

Unless Mr. Williams has the mass-audience knack of his daughter, the singer Lucinda Williams ("Passionate Kisses," "Hot Blood" and other lyrical turns on middle-aged mournfulness), the grayer heads in the national audience may drift off to recall Robert Frost's reading on the icy day of John F. Kennedy's inauguration 36 years ago. Facing a glaring sun and buffeting winds, the poet had to scrap his new work and recite "The Gift Outright" from memory. "The land was ours before we were the land's," the 86-year-old man ad-libbed, his plight as poignant as his poem.

Poets themselves best describe the pearls-before-

See POETRY, Page 7

Arafat Declares Hebron 'Liberated'

Talk of Peace, Show of Force

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

HEBRON — His landing pad marked by red and green smoke and his path lined by throngs of celebrating Palestinians, Yasser Arafat descended by helicopter on Sunday to take possession of this last Israeli-occupied city of the West Bank.

Horns, sirens, banners, balloons and a donkey-mounted honor guard of young men waving flags greeted the Palestinian leader. Amid heavy security, he ascended to a makeshift speaker's balcony atop the headquarters of Israel's 30-year military rule and, thrusting a forefinger at the crowd, declared Hebron "a liberated city."

In this most militant of West Bank towns, where Mr. Arafat's political strength is challenged more than elsewhere by Islamic radicals, the Palestinian leader spoke primarily of reconciliation and peace. He noted the Israeli Parliament's 87-to-17 approval for the accord transferring most of Hebron to Palestinian self-rule and said it signified "something new in the Middle East."

"After the Hebron agreement, we are now signing the agreement of peace with all the Israeli people — with Labor, Meretz, Likud, Shas, Kahalani and others," he said, naming a spectrum of Israeli political parties and leaders. "I say to all peace forces in Israel, to all who voted with this decision, let's go make peace, a just and comprehensive peace."

Mr. Arafat also spoke directly to the 450 Jewish settlers in central Hebron

See HEBRON, Page 7



Jim Hollander/Reuters

Yasser Arafat, surrounded by policemen, greeting Palestinians on his first visit to Hebron since 1965.

Exiting, Austrian Leader Regrets Minimizing Right

Vranitzky Cites EU Entry as Top Achievement

Reuters

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, who announced his resignation over the weekend, said Sunday that his greatest achievement in nearly 11 years in power was to lead Austria into the European Union.

But he conceded that his Social-Democratic Party had underestimated the political rise of the far right under the leadership of Joerg Haider.

While Mr. Vranitzky relaxed, answering reporters' questions and cracking jokes, no one could pinpoint the whereabouts of his designated successor, Finance Minister Viktor Klima.

Mr. Vranitzky made the surprise announcement of his resignation Saturday after an emergency meeting of the Social Democratic Party leadership, and he passed the chancellor's baton to an apparently reluctant Mr. Klima.

"I think my greatest success was to take Austria into the European Union," Mr. Vranitzky said, adding that one of his greatest challenges was to cope with the changing face of Europe in the post-Cold War period.

More than two-thirds of the Austrian electorate voted in favor of EU membership in June 1994, but disillusionment has set in after big cuts in public spending to prepare Austria for European economic and monetary union.

Mr. Vranitzky, who took over the government in June 1986, said that his leadership had had its downs and that his party had failed to mount an appropriate strategy to combat the growing popularity of the Freedom Party of Mr. Haider.

In hindsight, he said, he would have handled Mr. Haider differently. "Perhaps the Social Democrats were a bit too late and did not do enough to unmask his strategy of demonizing human beings or organizations," the chancellor said.

Mr. Vranitzky and Mr. Haider took over their respective parties within months of each other in 1986.

While the Social Democrat vote slumped to a record low in European Parliament elections last October, falling below 30 percent, support for the Freedom Party soared to nearly 28 percent, from the 9 percent it won before Mr. Haider took over.

■ 'I Have Done My Job'

William Drozdiak of The Washington Post reported earlier:

After the emergency meeting of his governing Social-Democratic Party, Mr. Vranitzky said he had decided to leave office voluntarily, amid indications he had grown exasperated with constant political feuding while presid-

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TRADE FAIRS AND CONFERENCES IN GERMANY

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Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Bombing and Massacre in Algeria

A car bomb exploded outside a café in central Algiers on Sunday, killing at least 21 people and wounding 60 others.

The blast came hours after attackers massacred 36 people in a village south of the capital.

The violence was the latest to bloody this North African country, wracked by a five-year Islamic insurgency that has claimed at least 60,000 lives.

In Beni-Slimane, a village 70 kilometers south of Algiers, an armed group killed 36 people in bloodshed that lasted hours, the security forces said. The official APS press agency said some victims had been decapitated.

Witnesses in Algiers said the bomb exploded in front of a café next to a cinema in the Belcourt quarter, while residents were breaking their daily fast for the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

No one claimed responsibility for either attack, but suspicion fell on Islamic radicals fighting to overthrow the government. (Page 7)

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A Lesson From the Cosby Killing

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Beijing Wary of NATO Growth

EUROPE Page 5.
The Duma: Where Anything Goes



Carlo Ferraro/Agence France-Presse

TREK — Travelers walking amid the tractors blocking the road to a Milan airport Sunday. Farmers were protesting milk quotas. Page 2.

Oval Office Interview / **Defining the Role of Government**

President Sees Conflict Giving Way to Consensus in 2d Term

By John F. Harris and Peter Baker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton says the battles of his first term largely settled the debate on the role of government in his favor, clearing the way for a new season of cooperation that he hopes to usher in with an inaugural speech designed to "help flush the poison from the atmosphere."

With ethics controversies blazing at the White House and on Capitol Hill, Mr. Clinton lamented in an interview last week that "we spend in general a disproportionate amount of time on all this kind of stuff," and he pleaded with people to "look at the evidence and just make whatever judgments they think they have to make and then put it behind us."

Mr. Clinton said his first term was marked by "big fights" with Republicans over what government should do, debates he thinks were ended by the two government shutdowns of a year ago and the November election, when voters endorsed his concept of a leaner government that still keeps a large role in "creating the conditions and giving people the tools to make the most of their lives."

Yet even as he predicted that Republicans would be more accommodating to his philosophy, his comments in a 55-minute interview on the Oval Office underscored the extent to which a president who arrived here four years ago with a vastly more expensive and partisan agenda has yielded to Republican priorities.

Mr. Clinton said he expected to leave office by forging bipartisan agreements to eliminate the deficit and "make the adjustments necessary to preserve Social Security and Medicare for future generations."

He would not pledge to either goal when Republicans first took power on Capitol Hill two years ago. Such agreements — fraught with political risks — will apparently not come with Mr. Clinton alone in the lead.

He said he did not expect "to go out and give a speech and prescribe everything I would be prepared to do" to control the costs of the popular entitlement programs, because that "invites people to play politics with it."

Instead, the president said, if he and Republicans work in "a bipartisan process" then "the political risks are not as great as have been supposed."

"We can't do it by immaculate conception, but we can't do it by fiat, either," he said. "In the end, this requires an act of Congress."

Mr. Clinton said he expected to be outspoken in public and in grass-roots lobbying to enact changes in campaign finance laws, and to defeat a proposed balanced budget amendment to the constitution.

Two months ago, he acknowledged, he thought passage of the amendment, long-favored by Republicans, was virtually inevitable. His count of the political arithmetic has changed, he said.

On other issues, Mr. Clinton defended his practice of inviting political supporters to spend the night at the White House and said no one was offered visits in the Lincoln Bedroom in exchange for contributions.

He said he intended to help Vice President Al Gore's effort to succeed him in 2000 by letting him build a record that "minimizes opposition to him within the party."

He also promised that he would follow up his recent plan to overhaul the federal government's assistance to the District of Columbia with other, unspecified, proposals in the coming weeks.

The session at the White House found the president by turns reflective about his legacy, defensive about Democratic fund-raising practices and enthusiastic over how a new regimen of morning stretching exercises has helped his golf swing.

At one point, he described his recent visit from Bob Dole and used it to make a point on ethics in Washington, recalling that the longtime senator told him that compared with 30 years ago, politicians are "much more honest" and "the standards are much higher."

The moment must have really made an impression, because 20 minutes later in the interview, he told the same anecdote, nearly word for word. His staff chalked it up to end-of-day fatigue.

In his first public defense of his use of the Executive Mansion to entertain political supporters, Mr. Clinton asserted he had every right to invite generous contributors for overnight stays.

The image of the Lincoln Bedroom for sale has become one of the most vivid symbols of his participation in fund-raising that reaped millions for the Democratic National Committee during the election, but has prompted Justice Department and congressional inquiries.

"I do not think it is a bad thing for a president to invite his strong supporters to stay in the White House," he said emphatically. "I think it would be a bad thing for anyone to be told if you give such and such amount of money, we'll let you spend the night in the Lincoln Bedroom. But I can tell you, that did not happen. That just did not happen."

The president said he reviewed a list of everyone who has spent the night in the White House and found that many were personal friends, relatives or guests of his daughter, Chelsea.

The White House has turned down requests to make that list public. Mr. Clinton, in the interview, said, "I'll have to look at it and consider what the precedent would be."

He made clear he was involved in inviting guests, though he portrayed it as spontaneous. "If we were having a dinner, say, at the White House, I might ask somebody: 'Well, we can't have, everybody that's come to this dinner stay, but I'd like to have one or two people stay over. Who do you think ought to stay over?' " he said. "But there was not any kind of plan to market the White House as a fund-raising tool."

He laid the blame for questionable financial practices that have led to $1.5 million in contribution refunds at the feet of party officials who had scrapped a system for rigorously examining large contributions before they were accepted. "Every Democrat in America should be let down by" that decision, he said.

Mr. Clinton has made a distinction between his campaign and the Democratic National Committee operation, but as a practical matter, both were supervised by the White House.

"It never occurred to me that anybody would have ever dismantled operations to check all these checks coming in," he said. "And I still think that when all the smoke clears, I think that will prove to have been the biggest failing of this."

The president repeated his pledge to press vigorously for legislation that would outlaw political action committee contributions to candidates, unlimited "soft money" gifts to the parties and donations by noncitizens. It is a pledge he has made before but never fulfilled to the satisfaction of advocacy groups pushing for reforms.

Other difficult issues confronting Mr. Clinton center on the entitlement programs he has sworn to protect even as they pose major troubles for the nation's long-term solvency.

Mr. Clinton said he was "quite optimistic" that Social Security and Medicare could be strengthened and that "it wouldn't take much change" as long as the two parties work together, a viewpoint that has been met with skepticism among congressional Republicans.

"The political risks attendant upon doing what is only sensible for the long-term future are greatly overstated unless we turn it into an object of politics," he said.

One set of recently proposed solutions for Social Security has caught Mr. Clinton's eye, though he was careful not to endorse them. He said he was studying a commission's recommendations to invest some of the trust fund's money in the stock market to increase the money available to pay benefits to baby boomers as they approach retirement age, and that he had already "solicited a lot of opinions."

But he stressed that he remained "flatly against" privatizing Social Security.

On Medicare, he defended his plan to shift $60 billion in home health care costs from a trust funded by payroll taxes to another trust funded through general tax revenue, a move derided as a shell game by Republican leaders. Mr. Clinton said he was not engaging in financial legerdemain and would make "a good-faith effort" to address Republican concerns.

He said he defined the role of government through conflict in his first term and that he hoped to define it through consensus in the second. "I think we've found a synthesis" between big government and no government, he said.



Jim Graham/The Associated Press

Chelsea Clinton chatting and Stevie Wonder singing at Inaugural Gala rehearsal, and Valley Forge Military Academy cadets practicing for parade.



Lee Celano/Reuters



Lee Celano/Reuters

As Clinton Composes, The Democrats Party

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A long, sprawling and cold-numbed celebration of the impending inauguration is under way here, with parties, symbolism and more than occasional hype that will pause briefly Monday for William Jefferson Clinton to take his second oath of office.

Then it will pick up speed, moving from receptions to balls and post-ball balls expected to prolong Democratic celebration until Tuesday morning.

Most prominent Republicans were expected to sit it out quietly, save for the ceremonial bipartisan events.

To no one's surprise, Mr. Clinton was said to be working on his inaugural address. His spokesman, Michael McCurry, said the president was drawing on his campaign speeches to find words "that capture what he calls this unique moment in history."

"I think you will not be surprised by the contents," Mr. McCurry said. "What he's trying to do is to be a little more contemplative and perhaps a little more poetic."

The president paused long enough to deliver the final Saturday radio address of his first term, a five-minute assessment of the administration's efforts to prevent church burnings.

Such executive routine went mostly unnoticed, drowned out by the last hammering together of bleachers for Monday's inaugural parade, a rising din of political chatter and the accelerating clink of ice cubes.

Vice President Al Gore had a cocktail party Saturday night for Democratic movers, shakers and donors at his government house on Observatory Circle. His presumptive rival in four years, Richard Gephardt, the House minority leader, appeared before more of the same types at a Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee party at the plush Mayflower Hotel downtown.

This inaugural, billed as modest in comparison with Mr. Clinton's ascension as conquering hero four years ago, nevertheless boasts much. People bored by the pomp and stodginess of official inaugural balls can attend dressed-down counter-balls.

There is a gay and lesbian ball and a web of gay and lesbian celebrations in the nightclub districts north of downtown. Arkansans will have their own ball. Hollywood will have its offstage celebration at the local Planet Hollywood restaurant.

Veteran Washingtonians profess to hate the festivities, the way New Orleans residents tire of Mardi Gras crowds and Louisvillians flee the Kentucky Derby. But many of their pinstripe exteriors conceal hearts that still thrill a little at the spectacle.

"Inaugural parties are like love-ins. Without the love," said Thomas J. Downey, a former congressman and eternal Democratic enthusiast.

"Going to an inaugural party is tough love. Especially if you're a Republican," said Kenneth M. Duberstein, President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff and an equally fervent Republican enthusiast.

They and practically every other Washingtonian interviewed professed to detest the glitz of inaugural parties, preferring smaller affairs with family or close friends.

Still, miraculously, acres of restaurant and hotel space fronting Pennsylvania Avenue will be crammed to fire-code limits Monday with invitation-only inaugural-parade watchers. The same acreage and more was snapped up by the same elites for weekend affairs.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange reserved the Old Ebbitt Grill, on prime parade-route turf across from the Treasury Department, for a Sunday brunch for Illinois members of Congress.

The ABC television network leased part of a historic mansion on Lafayette Square, across from the White House, for a Sunday party.

Not to be outdone, NBC threw a party at the Willard Intercontinental Hotel, and CBS reserved a club room at the USAir Arena, the suburban home of the city's basketball and hockey teams.

The Democratic National Committee will take over the Lafayette Square mansion Monday for an inaugural party. It also booked Sequoia, a 2,000-seat restaurant on the Potomac, for a fireworks-watching party; an off-downtown nightclub for an "after-hour celebration"; a defunct department store for a post-inaugural-ball ball; the historic Mayflower Hotel ballroom for a brunch, and Mr. Gore's house for a Saturday party and a Tuesday brunch.

A national committee spokesman said nobody would ask for money at the party's parties. On the other hand, nobody has to.

"It's expected," said Mr. Downey, tongue only half in cheek. "There's nothing that's not fund-raising in both parties right now."

■ Clinton Greets Supporters

Mr. Clinton celebrated Sunday with excited supporters and mused, "Maybe this will be better the second time around," The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Eager to recreate the enthusiasm of four years ago, Mr. Clinton urged revelers to have a good time. "I hope every day for the next four years you will be immensely proud of what you did to make this day come about," he said at a Democratic National Committee brunch.

Mr. Clinton recalled "the darkest days of '94 and '95," after the Republicans won control of Congress. Even then, he believed his presidency would get a second chance, he said.

"And I've run my last race," the president told the Democrats. "But we haven't done all the work we need to do for our country for the 21st century. We have to maintain both a commitment to progress and a commitment to community."

Mrs. Clinton, meanwhile, was heartily applauded at a fund-raiser of 2,500 supporters of Democratic women politicians. Introduced as "our leader and our role model," Mrs. Clinton praised "the humanization of politics" as demonstrated by the campaign focus on family issues.

Mr. Clinton campaigned to be the first president of the 21st century, and his inaugural address was expected to stress the challenges ahead.

"You'll hear the president talk about what a truly special moment this is in our history, going from one generation to the next," the White House chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, said on NBC. "I know you all heard him talk incessantly during the campaign about this bridge to the 21st century. Tomorrow I think you'll hear him talk more about what the American people need to do to prepare ourselves to go across that bridge."

The last day of his first term began with a trip to Falls Church, Virginia, where the Clintons attended services at which the Reverend Rex Horne of Immanuel Baptist Church in Little Rock, Arkansas, was guest preacher.

The Clintons later went to the church they usually attend, Foundry United Methodist in Washington.

At anti-abortion protests near the White House and the Washington church the Clintons attended, about 50 members of the Christian Defense Coalition held large signs depicting aborted fetuses and a banner reading "The Children of Hillary's Village."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Farmers Block Roads To Airport in Milan

MILAN (AFP) — Italian farmers protesting European dairy quotas used their tractors to block roads to Milan's Linate airport for a third day Sunday.

About 3,000 protesters said they would continue their action, which has caused a 30 percent dip in passenger use, after Prime Minister Romano Prodi ruled out overturning a EU accord limiting milk production.

Travelers have been forced to walk to and from the terminal building because of the blockade outside the airport, one of two serving Milan.

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Russian Flu Epidemic

MOSCOW (AP) — The number of flu victims in Russia is expected to increase sharply in the next week, with a flu epidemic already registered in 13 cities, a top health official said Sunday.

At least five people have died of the disease or its complications in five days, said the country's chief sanitary inspector, Gennadi Onischenko.

Americans should avoid eastern Zaire, where fighting by rebels has intensified recently, the U.S. government says. The State Department advised Americans to defer all travel to the eastern regions, including North and South Kivu and Haut-Zaire. *(AFP)*

Saudia, the Saudi Arabian airline, will resume flights to Beirut, which were halted 15 years ago because of the civil war in Lebanon. Starting in February, Saudia will operate two flights a week to Beirut from Riyadh and two from the Red Sea port of Jidda, said the company's deputy director-general, Abdel Hamid Jahdali. *(AFP)*

Egypt had a record 3.9 million tourists in 1996 and earned a record of more than $3 billion from tourism from July 1995 to July 1996, an official at the Tourism Ministry said Sunday. The increases came despite attacks on tourists, including one in April in which 18 Greek visitors were slain. *(Reuters)*

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines says it expects to begin the worldwide introduction of electronic ticketing in 1998 after a trial period on its Rotterdam-London service in the second half of this year. *(AFX)*

Japan Air Lines says it will raise by 13 the number of its international routes by March 1998. Routes will include new services to Istanbul, New York, Frankfurt and Bangkok. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Puerto Rico, United States.

TUESDAY: Barbados, Dominican Republic.

THURSDAY: Israel, Mauritius, Sri Lanka.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	12/53	7/44 pc	13/55	7/44 pc
Amsterdam	5/41	1/34 pc	7/44	3/37 s
Ankara	4/39	-3/27 pc	2/35	-7/20 s
Athens	15/59	6/43 r	14/57	10/50 sh
Barcelona	18/61	11/52 sh	17/62	9/48 pc
Belgrade	7/44	2/35 sh	3/37	-3/27 c
Berlin	3/37	-1/31 sn	3/37	-1/31 pc
Brussels	8/43	2/35 c	8/46	4/39 s
Budapest	3/37	-2/29 r	2/35	-3/29 pc
Copenhagen	4/39	-1/31 pc	6/43	2/35 pc
Costa Del Sol	15/59	9/48 r	18/64	8/46 pc
Dublin	7/44	3/37 pc	6/46	6/43 s
Edinburgh	6/43	3/37 pc	6/46	4/39 pc
Florence	11/52	5/48 r	10/50	6/43 sh
Frankfurt	2/35	-3/27 sn	2/35	0/32 pc
Geneva	6/43	4/39 sh	8/46	4/39 sh
Helsinki	-4/25	-10/15 pc	1/34	-2/29 sn
Istanbul	10/50	6/43 s	8/46	1/34 sn
Las Palmas	17/62	14/57 pc	17/62	12/53 pc
Lisbon	9/48	5/41 pc	12/53	6/43 pc
London	6/43	1/34 pc	9/48	4/39 s
Madrid	11/52	7/44 r	11/52	2/35 r
Mallorca	15/59	12/53 sh	17/62	11/52 pc
Milan	6/43	3/37 r	4/39	2/35 r
Moscow	-2/29	-6/22 sn	-5/22	-7/20 c
Munich	3/37	-3/27 sn	5/41	-1/31 pc
Nice	14/57	12/53 r	15/59	11/52 sh
Oslo	-1/31	-3/29 pc	5/41	0/32 c
Paris	5/41	0/32 c	6/43	3/37 c
Prague	1/34	-4/25 r	1/34	-2/29 pc
Reykjavik	6/43	3/37 c	4/39	-5/24 sn
Rome	14/57	11/52 sn	16/61	9/48 c
St. Petersburg	-1/31	-11/13 c	-1/31	-3/29 c
Stockholm	1/31	-4/25 pc	5/41	2/35 c
Strasbourg	6/43	1/34 c	7/44	3/41 c
Tallinn	-5/24	-9/16 pc	1/34	-2/29 sn
Venice	10/50	4/39 c	8/43	3/37 r
Vienna	4/39	-1/31 sn	3/37	-1/31 pc
Warsaw	1/34	-4/25 sn	1/34	-1/31 c
Zurich	4/39	2/35 c	6/43	4/39 sh

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	21/70	11/52 s	19/66	11/52 c
Beirut	16/61	9/48 pc	17/62	11/52 s
Cairo	18/61	7/44 pc	19/61	8/46 pc
Damascus	10/50	2/35 c	12/53	3/37 s
Jerusalem	9/48	3/37 c	11/52	3/37 s
Luxor	19/66	3/37 pc	20/68	3/37 s
Riyadh	19/66	7/44 pc	19/66	4/39 s

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Mild — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America
Stormy weather will be returning to the Rockies and the West Coast of the United States Tuesday and Wednesday with areas of soaking rain and heavy snowfall in the mountains. In contrast, arctic air in the Northeast will be erased by a milder surge from the Plains.

Europe
Near- to above-normal temperatures will remain the rule across most of Europe through Thursday. Most of the continent will also stay dry, though a series of small storms will keep the Iberian Peninsula wet. The rain could be locally heavy, especially over southern Spain. . .

Asia
Tokyo and much of Japan will be cool to chilly and unsettled through Thursday, while both Koreas and Manchuria stay mainly dry, but very cold. Seasonable in Beijing and northeastern China Tuesday, then turning colder Wednesday and Thursday. Seasonable in Hong Kong with a shower possible.

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	-8/22	-17/2 pc	-10/15	-17/2 sn
Atlanta	16/61	3/37 s	18/64	5/43 pc
Boston	1/34	-5/22 sf	3/37	-3/29 pc
Chicago	2/35	-6/22 pc	6/46	3/37 pc
Dallas	18/64	9/48 pc	19/66	10/50 c
Denver	18/61	0/32 s	14/57	-3/27 sh
Detroit	1/34	-5/22 pc	7/44	2/35 pc
Honolulu	28/82	18/64 pc	27/80	16/61 pc
Houston	20/68	12/53 c	20/68	12/53 sh
Los Angeles	17/62	10/50 sh	19/66	9/48 sh
Miami	23/73	15/59 s	23/73	15/59 s
Minneapolis	1/34	-7/20 pc	5/41	-1/31 pc
Montreal	-8/22	-9/16 sn	-4/25	-6/22 pc
Nassau	21/70	15/59 pc	23/73	15/59 pc
New York	2/35	-3/27 c	5/35	2/35 pc
Orlando	21/70	8/46 s	21/70	10/50 s
Phoenix	21/70	10/50 c	19/66	7/44 pc
San Fran.	12/53	7/44 sh	13/55	6/43 r
Seattle	8/46	0/32 sh	7/44	1/34 sh
Toronto	-1/31	-8/18 pc	3/37	1/34 pc
Vancouver	8/46	2/35 r	4/39	-3/27 sh
Washington	3/37	-2/29 pc	10/50	3/37 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	33/91	23/73 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Bangkok	33/91	22/71 pc	33/89	22/71 pc
Beijing	7/44	-3/27 s	3/37	-3/27 pc
Bombay	29/77	11/52 s	27/80	12/53 s
Calcutta	24/75	15/59 s	21/70	9/48 pc
Chiang Mai	34/93	23/73 pc	34/93	22/71 pc
Colombo	30/86	21/70 s	29/84	21/70 pc
Hanoi	22/71	17/62 pc	22/71	18/64 pc
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	23/71 pc	33/91	23/71 pc
Hong Kong	20/68	16/61 pc	20/68	16/61 pc
Islamabad	18/61	3/37 sh	14/57	1/34 pc
Jakarta	31/88	24/75 pc	30/86	24/75 pc
Karachi	23/73	7/43 s	23/73	9/48 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/71 pc	32/89	23/71 c
K. Kinabalu	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	25/77 c
Manila	29/84	19/66 pc	29/82	19/66 pc
New Delhi	16/61	4/39 pc	17/62	2/35 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	22/71 pc
Phuket	33/91	22/71 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Rangoon	33/91	22/71 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Seoul	3/35	-9/16 pc	0/32	-10/15 s
Shanghai	12/53	3/37 pc	9/48	-1/31 pc
Singapore	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	25/77 c
Taipei	21/70	18/64 sh	19/66	15/59 r
Tokyo	9/48	1/34 s	7/44	0/32 pc
Vientiane	22/71	17/62 pc	21/70	17/62 pc

Africa

Algiers	23/73	11/52 c	25/77	12/53 pc
Cape Town	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	15/59 pc
Casablanca	15/59	8/46 r	13/55	6/43 pc
Harare	29/84	6/43 s	30/86	11/52 pc
Lagos	31/88	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Nairobi	30/86	13/55 s	32/89	12/53 s
Tunis	21/70	12/53 pc	22/71	12/53 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	32/89	18/64 s	32/89	18/64 pc
Caracas	28/82	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Lima	27/80	21/70 c	27/80	21/70 c
Mexico City	17/62	6/43 pc	19/66	7/44 pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 c
Santiago	32/89	12/53 s	29/82	11/52 pc

Oceania

Auckland	18/64	11/52 c	21/70	14/57 s
Sydney	27/80	19/66 s	27/80	22/71 s

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THE AMERICAS

Gingrich Ethics Case Wounds the House's Reputation

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With the penalty for the admitted ethics violations of Newt Gingrich all but settled, attention is shifting to the damage the battle over the House speaker's case has done to the reputation of Congress. Former members of the House and other sympathetic observers say that it has been severe and that it will take more than public apologies from the Georgia Republican to heal the wounds.

"Back in Illinois last week," said Robert Michel, a former House Republican leader, "people were asking: 'My God, what is going on down there? When are they going to get down to business?' "

"I think the damage has been considerable," said former Representative Robert Kastenmeier, Democrat of Wisconsin. "It isn't Gingrich alone. It's so murky and there's so much manipulation by political figures, people think the misuse of campaign funds is probably widespread."

"It looks seriously damaging to me," said another former representative, Vin Weber, Republican of Minnesota. "It's bad for the country and for the institution."

A national poll completed late last week but not yet made public found that the ethics battle — which centered on the speaker but also involved controversy over a possibly illegal interception of one of his phone conversations and reports that the ethics committee's top Democrat had leaked a transcript of it — had cut the approval score of Congress by a handful of percentage points.

But it remains above the level of last January, when the budget deadlock and shutdown of government produced a distinctly negative public reaction. From that nadir of roughly 30 percent, approval spiked to 42 percent in a Washington Post/ABC News Poll last August, taken as President Bill Clinton was signing newly passed health care, minimum wage and welfare legislation. Now it is dropping again.

"For a while, Congress was beginning to regain some credibility and respectability," said former Representative Mickey Edwards, an Oklahoma Republican. "People were beginning to feel pretty good about it. Now the phrase you hear most often is that it's become a circus."

For an institution whose job performance has been disapproved by a majority of Americans consistently this decade, the downturn in the latest survey points to an ominous trend.

Hank Brown, a Colorado Republican who retired from the Senate last year after previously serving 10 years in the House and seven years on its ethics committee, said: "Both the Democrats and Republicans I've talked to are kind of sickened by it. It hasn't had much of a partisan impact, but there is real disappointment from people of both parties in the institution itself."

Several of those interviewed — scholars of Congress as well as current and former members — said that as much as the long struggle over his violations of House rules had weakened Mr. Gingrich, the institutional damage from a spectacle of bitter partisan wrangling was worse.

"This is just the latest episode," said a former House Democratic whip, William Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, now the head of the United Negro College Fund. "More than a decade ago, the Republicans under Gingrich adopted what I call the My Lai tactic — 'We have to burn down this institution to save it.' "

"I don't know if the reprimand and the huge fine will kill the Democrats' lust for blood or if there will be new accusations," he added, referring to the $300,000 fine Mr. Gingrich is expected to receive Tuesday. "All I know is that for the last 10 years, everything has been fair game."

Leaders of a bipartisan effort to restore civility to House proceedings have expressed apprehension about the fallout from the ethics battle.

"It does not help what we're trying to do," said Ray LaHood, Republican of Illinois, who helped design a March bipartisan retreat in Hershey, Pennsylvania, at which legislators are to do soul-searching on the nasty tone of House debates in recent years.

"The atmospherics around the Gingrich case have frayed emotions even more," said his partner, David Skaggs, "but I have sensed that most members feel we have to patch things together again." The Colorado Democrat said that Mr. Gingrich and the minority leader, Richard Gephardt of Missouri, had "made it clear to us they are more committed than ever to the success of the Hershey retreat."

Not the Ordinary Tragedy

Why Cosby Son's Killing Touches a Deeper Chord

By Caryn James
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the fast track of celebrity culture, family tragedies are as common as fancy cars. And while lip service is paid to the problems of the famous, such sympathy usually masks much lurid curiosity.

Think of the reaction to the news that Marlon Brando's son was arrested for having shot his sister's fiancé. However unkind and unfair, among ordinary people Hollywood tragedies usually evoke the unspeakable idea that messed-up parents have spawned messed-up kids and brought grief on themselves.

The killing of Bill Cosby's son, Ennis, who was shot on a Los Angeles freeway while changing a flat tire, evoked a deeper, more humane response. People as modest as a white elementary school principal in Chicago and as visible as Jesse Jackson responded to the slaying as if it were a death in the family, and in a way it was. Ennis Cosby's death is a fearful reminder that being a good parent is never enough to protect your children.

The strength of that reaction speaks to Mr. Cosby's own groundbreaking image as the first black man to symbolize the All-American dad.

Bill Cosby has represented the American family in a way that transcended race, through all the phases of his career: as a stand-up comic reminiscing about his brothers and neighborhood kids like Fat Albert; in television advertisements for the packaged dessert Jell-O, cavorting warmly with children, bringing himself to their playful level; as the author of best-selling books like "Fatherhood."

He is also Hilton Lucas, a lovably cranky man from Queens who has been downsized out of his job in "Cosby," a sitcom for which CBS is reported to be paying him $1 million an episode.

All those roles were variations on his most famous: Cliff Huxtable, the middle-class father he played on "The Cosby Show" on NBC from 1984 to 1992. His character was an obstetrician with

NEWS ANALYSIS

a working wife and five children, including an only son, Theo, modeled on Ennis.

"The Cosby Show" is widely credited with reviving the sitcom genre on television, but it had a far wider social importance. As a stable father, a good provider, a man who emphasized the importance of education, Cliff Huxtable had a huge impact on the images of black families. In this black, 1980s version of "Father Knows Best," Mr. Cosby became an icon of upper-middle-class fatherhood that people of all races could relate to.

As Cliff Huxtable, a black man who was also a benign father figure, Mr. Cosby represented a success story to black viewers and offered a nonthreatening, familiar image to whites. That ability to cross racial lines explains why he has been so valuable a commodity, as a sitcom star and a commercial pitchman.

Barbara Lippert, critic for Adweek magazine, said of Mr. Cosby's Cliff Huxtable:

"He was an upper-middle-class kind of dad, a professional man who was very involved with his family. There was no kind of model like that on television for a black man before him. It seems obvious now, but it was a big breakthrough. He became a man more than a black man, and he sold Jell-O, the most mainstream of products. Certain whites would have been way too ethnic for that."

The benevolent Cosby image is, of course, as carefully orchestrated as any in show business. The real-life Cosby family is not perfect. One of Mr. Cosby's four daughters had a well-publicized battle with drugs, in which her father took what he called a "tough love" approach.

Ennis had a spotty academic record until he was found to have dyslexia. But such weaknesses only emphasize the everyday reality of the Cosby family.

From his working-class background in Philadelphia to his role as philanthropist, Bill Cosby has represented a version of the American dream that goes beyond money. Mr. Cosby and his wife, Camille, have been married for 33 years. Long after show business success, he returned to school and received a Ph.D. in education. And in recent years he and his wife have donated $20 million to Spelman College, a predominately black institution.

But Ennis Cosby's murder teaches a dark, unavoidable historical lesson that, the social critic Stanley Crouch says, goes back to John F. Kennedy's assassination: "No one, no matter how powerful or well-intentioned, exists outside the chaotic ravages of society."

That may be why the death of Mr. Cosby's son touches the public in a more profound way than most celebrity tragedies. It is not merely that Ennis, with his own philanthropic plans to start a school for children with learning disabilities, represents the loss of a hopeful future.

Bill Cosby himself represents the best a father, black or white, can do, and it is never enough.



John Gaps/The Associated Press

BITTER WINTER — A frozen calf and its dead mother near Summitt, South Dakota, which has seen temperatures drop to of 25 degrees below zero.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Polar Bear Watch in Alaska

The polar bears that inhabit the Alaskan coast would not seem to be a species much in need of protection.

Their strength is legendary, reports National Wildlife magazine. A polar bear can hoist from the water a beluga whale several times its own weight and pull a 12-inch-thick seal through a four-inch ice hole, often breaking most of the smaller animal's bones. With a five-inch layer of blubber, needle-sharp claws for gripping ice and clear (not white) hairs that allow the sun's warmth to pass through, the polar bear seems incredibly well-suited for life in the far north.

But the bears' popularity with trophy hunters, and their traditional pursuit by Native Alaskan subsistence hunters, left them in danger of being overhunted by the mid-1970s. That, and the oil industry's interest in the Arctic, led to an agreement among five polar nations to protect the bears and their ecosystems.

In the United States, only Native Alaskans are now allowed to hunt them. There are about 1,800 polar bears in the Beaufort Sea area just off Alaska's northern coast and an unknown number off the west coast in the Chukchi Sea, but scientists say overall numbers are stable or increasing.

Environmentalists still fear that Congress might some day decide to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil development. But a greater fear in the long term is that global warming could literally melt the ice out from under the bears.

Short Takes

Speaking of cold: Surf's up off the frigid coast of Maine. In that part of the Northeast coast, where water temperatures can dip into the mid-30s in wintertime — as compared with the 50s off the coast of Northern California — more than 100 hard-core surfers have built a reputation as the country's "iron men" of surfing, The Boston Globe reports. "I don't know anyone who surfs any water colder than they do," said Sam George, editor of Surfer magazine.

Advances in wet-suit technology have made winter surfing possible, if not exactly comfortable. Between spongy layers of neoprene rubber, a shield of titanium is stitched to reflect body heat back to the body. The heaviest suits cost $300 to $400.

Still, Maine in January? "Where else can you surf in the morning, drive a couple hours and go ski some powder in the afternoon?" asked William Mozak, a regular surfer. "I think you get a lot of respect when you surf in Maine."

What is it about the center? Psychology Today reports that Nicholas Christenfeld, a psychologist in San Diego, found that when men enter a public restroom with four stalls, 60 percent of them head for one of the two middle stalls, not 50 percent as one might expect. And when shoppers are faced with four rows of crackers on a supermarket shelf, two-thirds take a box from one of the two center rows. Why? Mr. Christenfeld thinks there may be an unconscious decision that the center is safer; taking a can of tomato paste from an end row, for example, we might accidentally grab the jar of sauce next to it. A lesson for politicians, perhaps?

Callers to the Visiting Nurse Association in Northampton, Massachusetts, innocently seeking a nurse, have been coming in for a shock when their calls go instead to Hard Man Enterprises, a male-to-male sex line. Turns out the nursing group's number was misprinted in Nynex phone directories; Nynex is seeing what can be done. A spokesman for the nursing association said that it was expanding its services — "but not in that direction."

International Herald Tribune

Bogota Seeks Longer Drug Sentence

New York Times Service

BOGOTA — In a ruling met with outrage from U.S. diplomats and Colombian justice officials, the leaders of the Cali drug ring have been sentenced to prison terms of 9 and 10 years. In its heyday, the ring was believed to be responsible for up to 80 percent of cocaine shipments to the United States.

The sentencing of the brothers Miguel and Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela, made public Friday by a judge in Cali, appeared to further dampen the political goodwill of the United States, less than two months before Washington's annual decison on whether to certify Colombia as a country that has made progress in anti-drug enforcement.

The Colombian chief prosecutor's office announced that it would appeal the decision and do everything in its power to "obtain a just sentence, one proportional to the harm caused to society." Under the sentence, the brothers could be free in less than five years.

Paul E. Tsongas, Ex-Senator, Dies at 55

By Karen De Witt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paul E. Tsongas, the former senator from Massachusetts who was the only candidate in the 1992 presidential primaries to offer painful solutions to the nation's economic problems, died Saturday night at a hospital in Boston. He was 55.

Mr. Tsongas was hospitalized Jan. 3 with a liver problem related to his treatments for lymph cancer.

Mr. Tsongas made his survival from cancer an issue in his presidential campaign when he and two of his doctors said he had been cancer-free since a bone-marrow transplant in 1986.

In May 1996, he underwent another transplant, getting bone marrow from his twin sister, Thaleia Schlesinger, to correct myelodysplasia, a bone-marrow disorder common in people who have recovered from lymph cancer.

In seeking the Democratic nomination, Mr. Tsongas offered a wry and occasionally moralistic message about responsibility. He began the primary campaign with a victory in New Hampshire and went on to win in three other states and the caucuses of four states. But Bill Clinton eventually went on to the convention with four times as many delegates.

Clyde W. Tombaugh, 90, Discovered Pluto in 1930

LAS CRUCES, New Mexico (Reuters) — Clyde W. Tombaugh, 90, discoverer of the planet Pluto, died at his home near here Friday.

He suffered from respiratory problems for several years.

Mr. Tombaugh discovered Pluto in 1930 when he was a 23-year-old with only a high school diploma.

A self-taught astronomer who made his own nine-inch (22 centimeter) telescope in the 1920s on his family's farm in Kansas, Mr. Tombaugh found Pluto on Feb. 18, 1930, becoming one of only four people credited with discovering a planet.

Mae Barnes, 89, Jazz Singer and Dancer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Mae Barnes, 89, the sassy pop-jazz singer and dancer who introduced the Charleston on Broadway and later became a New York night-club legend, died of cancer in Boston on Dec. 13.

Famous for her special material — songs like "(I Ain't Gonna Be No) Topsy," an assertion of black pride that was ahead of its time — and famous for her irreverent interpolations into familiar lyrics, Ms. Barnes loved to poke fun at the songs of the day.

Other signature songs included "On the Sunny Side of the Street," "I'm Gonna Sit Right Down and Write Myself a Letter" and "They Raided the Joint and Took Everybody Down but Me," all sung in a rhythmically charged style that combined the insinuation of the bawdy blues with taut jazz phrasing.

Elspeth Huxley, 89, Journalist and Author

LONDON (NYT) — Elspeth Huxley, 89, a witty and energetic journalist and author of more than 30 books, including memoirs, biographies, crime stories and novels, many inspired by her childhood in colonial Kenya, died Jan. 10 in a nursing home in Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, England.

Although her eclectic literary output reflected an extraordinary range of interests, Mrs. Huxley was perhaps best known for a 1959 work of autobiographical fiction, "The Flame Trees of Thika," which was based on her early life among white settlers on her father's coffee plantation.

Lubov Rostova, 80, a prominent dancer with the Ballets Russes in the 1930s, died Jan. 13 at her home in Oyster Bay, New York. *(NYT)*

Douglas Greenwald, 83, former chief of economics for the publications unit of McGraw-Hill Cos. and editor of the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Economics, died of a heart attack Wednesday in Sarasota, Florida. *(NYT)*

Park Jae Ik, 52, president of Cho Yang Shipping Co., in South Korea, died in Seoul on Wednesday of a prolonged liver ailment, company officials said Saturday. *(AP)*

Away From Politics

• **Walt Disney Co. has agreed to provide sign language** interpreters and captioning systems for the deaf and those who have trouble hearing at its two theme parks in California and Florida, the Justice Department said. *(Reuters)*

• **An Amtrak train hit a tractor-trailer** backing up over a railroad crossing near Culpeper, Virginia, injuring 15 people aboard the train and spraying the rig's cargo into the air. *(AP)*

• **An Episcopal priest was arrested as he smoked a crack** pipe while typing his sermon, and was charged with dealing drugs from his church, the New York police said. *(AP)*

• **Striking Detroit newspaper workers** blocked traffic and delayed motorists at two border crossings with Canada. *(AP)*

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POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton's New Regimen: Stretch

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton went golfing in Australia with Greg Norman, hoping to pick up a pointer or two. But it turns out the commander in chief had a few things to teach the Shark as well.

As Mr. Clinton recounted the story, Mr. Norman asked him at the fifth hole of their much-publicized match last November if he had back problems because his backswing was so long for a 50-year-old man. The president replied that he did not because lately he has adopted a strict regimen of daily stretching exercises.

By the time they got to the 13th hole, according to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Norman was beseeching him to show him how he stretches every morning. "You mean right here?" Mr. Clinton asked incredulously. Mr. Norman insisted. "So here we are at the 13th hole," the president recalled with a huge grin. "These two guys who'd been playing with us think we've lost our minds. We're laying on our backs on the fairway at the 13th hole. . . ." Mr. Clinton was practically giddy telling the story to visiting journalists Thursday night as they left the Oval Office.

Unable to jog often during the campaign, Mr. Clinton said he began doing 15 to 45 minutes of pushups, sit-ups, stretches and "crunches" each morning after reading an article suggesting that the aging process was worsened by the loss of flexibility. "The older I get, when I get up in the morning, I'm tight," he said. The stretching "dramatically alters my energy level" he added, "even though every day I'm sore." *(WP)*

New Party Chairman Sets Goals

WASHINGTON — The newly elected Republican National Committee Chairman, Jim Nicholson, says that winning back the White House in 2000 will be his highest priority, and attracting more votes from women and minorities represents part of the strategy for getting there.

In his first news conference after winning a sixth-ballot victory Friday, Mr. Nicholson said Saturday that among the party task forces he planned to establish, one will concentrate on expanding the Republican coalition.

Mr. Nicholson was elected to succeed Haley Barbour after a sometimes acrimonious contest that split the national committee, reopened wounds from the 1996 presidential campaign and inflamed ideological factions within the party.

With little experience in national politics and a quiet, low-key style, Mr. Nicholson deflected questions about whether he was ready to step into the kind of role played by Mr. Barbour, who not only was one of the party's most visible spokesmen but also exercised considerable influence with Republican congressional leaders and governors in setting party strategy.

But Mr. Nicholson, a Colorado home builder and land developer, said he believed that he had the kinds of skills that might help him to earn the trust of the party's elected leadership. "I'm a good mediator," he said. "I've done a lot of that, and I think that was one of the reasons I got elected by my peers." *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Mary Matalin, Republican consultant, on Dick Morris, the discredited former consultant to President Clinton whose recently published "Winning the Presidency in the Nineties" has been called a kiss-and-tell look at the Clinton administration: "The problem with Dick Morris is that he's psychotic and he's a pathological liar. He's a psychopath, and the book is fiction." *(IHT)*

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BRIEFLY ASIA

Taiwan and Japan Set Security Forum

TAIPEI — Lawmakers from Taiwan and Japan have agreed to create a forum to discuss regional defense and security policies, a Taiwan newspaper reported Sunday.

The agreement was reached during a recent visit to Tokyo by a delegation led by the Taiwan Parliament's deputy speaker, Wang Jin-pyng, the United Daily News said.

The forum would allow dialogue on regional security matters in the absence of diplomatic ties between Taipei and Tokyo, the paper said.

Mr. Wang was quoted by the China Times Express as saying the first Taiwan-Japan security forum would be held in July or August, and could include representatives from other countries. *(Reuters)*

Iran Offers to Hold Afghanistan Talks

TEHRAN — Iran has offered to be host of talks to secure peace in Afghanistan, an Iranian Foreign Ministry official was reported Sunday as saying.

Iran's deputy foreign minister for Asia-Pacific affairs, Alaeddin Boroujerdi, said the Islamic movement Taleban was expected to attend.

"Necessary coordinations have been made in this regard, but the exact dates have not been fixed yet," the Tehran Times, an English-language newspaper, quoted Mr. Boroujerdi as saying.

Iran recognizes the government of the deposed Afghan president, Burhanuddin Rabbani, and has said that Taleban, which seized Kabul in September, gives Islam a bad name. But it has urged Afghan factions to reach an agreement. *(Reuters)*

Assam Crackdown

GUWAHATI, India — About 25,000 Indian troops moved into the eastern state of Assam on Sunday as part of a major crackdown against separatist guerrillas.

Violence in the region has claimed thousands of lives over the past five years.

The soldiers, backed by paramilitary forces, are expected to move first on tribal guerrillas who have been blamed for more than 100 deaths in the past month, an army general said.

On Saturday, India's home minister described the situation in Assam as "alarming." *(AFP)*



K. M. Chaudhry/The Associated Press

Passers-by examining the wreckage caused by the blast in Lahore that killed the leader of a militant Sunni Muslim group and 25 other people.

Shiite Center Is Burned in Pakistan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAHORE, Pakistan — Sunni Muslim militants, angered by a bomb explosion that killed their leader and 25 other people, set an Iranian cultural center on fire in Lahore on Sunday.

The bombing Saturday, which Sunni hard-liners attributed to Iran and a local Shiite Muslim group, Tehrik-i-Jafria Pakistan, raised fears of sectarian unrest just two weeks before elections Feb. 3.

Witnesses said activists of the Sunni Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan group attacked and burned the Iranian center in a two-story building in central Lahore, capital of populous Punjab Province.

People were evacuated from upper-floor offices, and there were no reports of casualties.

The Iranian Embassy in Pakistan condemned the attack on the center as "terrorism" and asked the Pakistani authorities to arrest those who carried it out, Iranian radio said.

Thousands of people watched the body of Zia ur-Rahman Faruqi, the Sunni leader who was killed in the bomb blast Saturday, being taken through the streets of Lahore. More than 8,000 activists mourned Mr. Faruqi's death at a funeral Sunday in his hometown of Jhang, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) southwest of Lahore. The police in Jhang said the town was tense, but quiet for the funeral.

Mr. Faruqi was killed when a bomb exploded outside the Sessions Court in Lahore, shortly before he and his deputy, Azam Tariq, were to appear on charges of involvement in the murders of a score of Shiites. The official news agency APP quoted the police as saying that the death toll from the bombing had climbed to 26, including 19 policemen, while 25 of about 90 wounded remained in critical condition.

Mr. Tariq, who survived a grenade and rocket attack in 1994, was seriously wounded. APP said his mother died of shock after hearing about the bombing.

The remote-control bomb, apparently left on a motorcycle, went off shortly after noon as Mr. Faruqi and Mr. Tariq arrived at the court and supporters showered them with flowers.

President Farooq Leghari condemned the bombing as "a dastardly act of terrorism."

No one has claimed responsibility. The attack appeared to be the latest in a long-running feud between militants in Pakistan's majority Sunni and minority Shiite communities, which cost about 170 lives last year.

Shiites form about 15 percent of Pakistan's population of more than 130 million people, but are a majority in neighboring Iran.

The secretary of Iran's National Security Council, Hassan Rowhani, urged Islamabad last week to crack down on what he called terrorist groups and to prevent more killings of Shiites.

The Sipah-i-Sahaba organization called the Iranian statement an interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

On Sunday, newspapers quoted a spokesman for the Sunni group as saying that Iran was providing Shiite groups with weapons and money. "We have been warning the government about Iranian backing for the Pakistani Shiite community," the spokesman said.

Shiite militancy in Pakistan was fueled by the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran, bringing a backlash from well-armed Sunni groups. *(Reuters, AP)*

Beijing Sees NATO Growth as Anti-China

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Beijing sees the expansion of NATO as another step in a Western plan orchestrated by the United States to contain China's rise as a global power, according to analysts who monitor Chinese policies.

As senior NATO and Russian officials prepared to meet Monday in Moscow to discuss their differences over the extension of the alliance into Central and Eastern Europe this year, Chinese and Western military analysts said Beijing's next counter to what it considers a "containment conspiracy" could be to cease giving tacit support to the U.S.-Japanese security treaty.

The treaty has long been regarded by the United States and Asian nations as the anchor of stability in the Asia-Pacific region because it limits the military power of Japan — which occupied much of East Asia before and during World War II — in exchange for U.S. guarantees of protection against both conventional and nuclear attack.

Beijing "sees the redefined and strengthened U.S.-Japan security alliance as directed" against China, said Jasjit Singh, director of India's Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses. The expansion of NATO, he added, "especially if it included Russia at a future date," appeared to Beijing to be another step in a Western plan to contain China.

An evolving "strategic partnership" between Beijing and Moscow, first announced in April, was intended to increase the two countries' leverage in dealing with Washington, Mr. Singh said.

Russia has repeatedly said that it regards NATO's move to accept several new members from among the former communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe as a threat to its own security.

But China is evidently concerned that new incentives to Russia to soften its opposition to the expansion — including a special consultative status that would give Moscow a seat in the alliance in considering policy over common problems — may tempt Russia to accept, drawing it too closely into the Western orbit.

Western diplomats said the alliance secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, would offer the concessions Monday, when he meets with the Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni Primakov.

Prime Minister Li Peng of China returned from a meeting with President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow last month saying they had agreed that "strategic partnership" between their two countries would help "offset the influence" of the United States as the world's only remaining superpower.

To give further substance to the burgeoning military ties between the two former adversaries and to underscore the importance of China as a customer for Russian weapons, Mr. Li signed an agreement to buy two Sovremenny-class destroyers armed with cruise missiles in a deal worth some $800 million, according to the latest issue of Jane's Defense Weekly.

The sale, which U.S. officials have confirmed, follows several other major Chinese purchases of Russian military equipment and technology, including 70 Su-27 fighters and a license to produce more of the jets in China.

Analysts said they expected China this year to purchase 50 Su-30 MKs, the most advanced Russian long-range fighters available for export.

While rejecting the principle of foreign bases in Asia, China has in the past given tacit support to the U.S.-Japanese security treaty because it was aimed against the former Soviet Union and limited Japan's ability to rearm with offensive weapons.

But a Western analyst who was in China recently said that since President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan agreed in April to redefine the treaty in a way that widened its scope and made it appear to be aimed against China, there had been "a very important sea change" in Beijing's position.

"Basically I was told by the Chinese: 'Who needs a baby sitter anymore; we can keep Japan in check' " said the analyst, who is a former military intelligence official.

Outlining China's increasingly hostile attitude toward the treaty, Mu Hui Min, a retired army general who is secretary-general of the China Institute for International Strategic Studies, told a security conference in Singapore last week that the U.S.-Japanese alliance had been "transformed from a passive and defensive type" of arrangement into "an active and offensive one."

Seoul Delays Arrests After Letup in Strike

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea said Sunday it would delay arresting seven fugitive union leaders holed up in a Seoul cathedral, after they agreed to halt indefinite strikes against a new labor law.

The Yonhap news agency quoted a senior official from the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office as saying that the police had put off moving on Myong-dong Cathedral to arrest the unionists.

Despite the softening government stance, violent clashes continued between riot police and students, showing passions over the law were still inflamed.

"Now that there is a lull in the strikes and political figures are seeking dialogue, it is necessary to exercise flexibility in executing the arrest warrants," the unidentified prosecution official was quoted as saying.

Five union leaders had been arrested in recent days, including one on Saturday in the southeastern city of Ulsan.

But in a major concession, Kwon Young Kil, head of the unrecognized Korean Confederation of Trade Unions and one of the seven union leaders in the cathedral, has said union members would limit strikes to Wednesdays only.

Confederation leaders said the focus was now on trying to revise the new law, which makes it easier for companies to dismiss workers.

But the situation remained volatile. Riot police mounted several raids on Hanyang University in Seoul just after midday Sunday, firing tear gas at up to 1,000 students who had rallied against both the labor legislation and a new security law. The students fled but then regrouped and hurled gasoline bombs and fought with iron bars in intermittent clashes lasting one hour.

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EUROPE

Russian Duma: The Id of a Fledgling Democracy

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When Communist legislators in the lower house of Parliament threatened last week to try to impeach President Boris Yeltsin — bedridden with double pneumonia — on charges of absenteeism, even a few of their own party members blushed.

After all, the lawmakers themselves, Communist and otherwise, often do not bother to show up for important business. There have been key votes when the speaker of the Duma and all six of his deputies were absent, leaving Anatoli Lukyanov, the hard-line Communist who supported the 1991 coup against Mikhail Gorbachev, in charge.

Voting by proxy is common practice as legislators, in violation of the rules, hand over their electronic voting cards to colleagues. That doesn't always work, though. At an emergency session of the Duma in November, for example, 40 Communists were unable to vote because their voting cards were locked in the whip's safe — and he was on a junket to Japan with the key in his pocket.

As a legislative body, the 450-member Duma is virtually declawed, with little power to shape or alter the president's agenda. But as an institution, the Duma is a happy world free of political correctness, rules of sexual conduct or ethics investigations.

The Duma operates as the id of the fledgling Russian democracy.

Sergei Semyonov, an extreme-nationalist member of the Duma from Saransk who is deputy chairman of the committee on women, families and youth, lives with three women and recently proposed a bill to legalize polygamy — because, he says, there aren't enough sober and gainfully employed men to go around.

"The majority of Russian men are too poor to support one family, let alone several," Mr. Semyonov, who is 22, boasted to reporters. "I have the money and energy to keep all my women fully satisfied, materially and physically."

By the ever-sliding standards of the Duma, Mr. Semyonov is a chevalier. The leader of his party, Vladimir Zhirinovsky, got into a fistfight on the chamber floor in 1995 and punched Yevgeniya Tishkovskaya (one of 45 women in the Duma) in the face. Later, he explained with a leer that he was fending off her sexual advances.

Mr. Zhirinovsky's Liberal Democratic Party is more outré than most, but it is by no means the only political faction spared inhibitions.

Last fall, the newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets published excerpts of a cleaning lady's formal complaint about bipartisan petty thievery — Duma workers had lifted soap, towels, cups, telephones, mirrors, light bulbs and toilet paper.

No one has been fined, or hauled in front of the subcommittee on ethics, which exists but has almost never sanctioned a member of Parliament.

And that could be one reason their counterparts in Europe and the United States might, at times, feel a little envious.

In the Duma, former Representative Robert Dornan, who lost his California district in November to a woman, would not have raised an eyebrow with his denunciation of "lesbian spear-chuckers."

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, would never have to sweat out an ethics hearing here — the notion that a legislator should not use tax-exempt funds for his own political purposes is nonsensical here.

"There are no financial scandals in the Duma, because nobody even tries to hide their conflicts of interest," explained Dmitri Pinsker, who covers the Duma for Itogi, a news magazine. Nor is there much reporting about the members' more blatant financial irregularities.

"There is almost no way to trace illicit money," Mr. Pinsker said. "There is no oversight and no paper trail. You can't prove anything."

Parliamentary immunity, moreover, attracts candidates who are facing criminal charges and want to escape prosecution by becoming lawmakers.

Mr. Pinsker added that despite a rule prohibiting legislators from engaging in commercial business, many do. "It's not hidden," he said. "There are deputies with expensive cars and houses. They just put the business in their wives' name."

He also said sexual harassment was not an issue: "It's the norm, our version of the work ethic."

Some American congresswomen detect nostalgia for this sort of standard on Capitol Hill.

"Some of my male colleagues have been in Congress for a very long time, and they do seem to miss the good old days of less accountability and before the gift ban was in place," said Representative Nita Lowey, Democrat of New York.

Ms. Lowey, who has visited Russia several times, said she was appalled by the blatant graft and corruption in both the executive and the legislative branches of the government, and particularly by the rampant, unapologetic sexism in the Duma.

The old Soviet Duma, she said, had better manners: "It seems that the Communist Parliament was more respectful to women than the current body."

Alla Gerber, a legislator from a liberal reform party who lost her bid for re-election in December, is Jewish as well as a woman, and has endured slurs from colleagues on the floor on both fronts. "The main problem is the low cultural level of 80 percent of Duma members," she said. "Most come from the old nomenklatura of the provinces and have no idea what civilized behavior is."

Many view the Duma with a mixture of horror and fascination. As do the reporters who cover it. "The only other Parliament I've visited was in Israel," Mr. Pinsker said. "The Knesset was boring."



Reinhard Krause/Reuters

KICKING UP DUST — Some of the 20 chimney sweeps in traditional garb who demonstrated in Potsdam against government plans to cut benefits.

Bulgaria's New President Calls for Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — The new Bulgarian president, Petar Stoyanov, was sworn in Sunday before Parliament and immediately urged the chamber to agree to early legislative elections.

Mr. Stoyanov, who crushed the challenge from the ruling Socialists in presidential elections in November, repeated demands of the opposition that the government agree to early elections to allow the people to give a verdict on its dire economic record.

"People are demonstrating in the streets because their poverty has reached desperate levels," Mr. Stoyanov, 44, told the inauguration gathering, which included the former president, Zhelyu Zhelev; the caretaker prime minister, Zhan Videnov, and Patriarch Maxim.

The country's political rivals set aside their differences for the brief and solemn ceremony in Parliament to show their shared respect for the man they hope can help resolve the country's political crisis as a prelude to urgently needed economic recovery.

Opposition deputies suspended their boycott of the legislature for the occasion and sat together with members of the Socialist Party, former Communists whom they want to oust from power.

Later, about 40,000 rallied in the capital, as well as in other cities to celebrate Mr. Stoyanov's swearing-in, chanting, "Victory," "Elections" and "Mafia," referring to the Socialists.

Mr. Stoyanov, who officially takes power Wednesday, will assume control of a country in turmoil. Economic collapse led to the fall of Mr. Videnov's administration in December and brought protesters desperate for a change of government into the streets.

Mr. Stoyanov and Mr. Zhelev have added their voices to the two-week protest movement, but the Socialists, although prepared for a measure of compromise, have insisted on forming a new government. Elections are not due until the end of 1998, but the opposition has called for pushing them forward to March this year. *(AFP, AP)*

Doggedly, Serbs Protest

Reuters

BELGRADE — The protest movement in Serbia trotted out a new strategy Sunday, getting hundreds of pet dogs to walk — and sometimes bark — for democracy.

Hundreds of dogs joined their masters for a 63d day of street protests against the annulment by the governing Socialists of opposition victories in municipal elections.

Some dogs barked in unison at riot police trying to enforce a ban on street marches.

Nine weeks of demonstrations by Serbia's Zajedno, or Together, coalition have been distinctive for nonviolence, creativity and humor, and the rally of the dogs Sunday was no exception.

On Saturday, protesters dressed up in uniforms to mock the riot police who shadow them every day.

But President Slobodan Milosevic and his Socialist Party have shown little sign of backing down from their cancellation of the municipal election results. Daily rallies notwithstanding, the Serbian crisis looked set to drag on without resolution.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Kohl Backs Finance Minister

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl came to the defense of his finance minister on Sunday after members of his own party said Theo Waigel should be removed from his post if his tax reform plan fell short of expectations.

Some officials of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union said over the weekend that the work of Mr. Waigel's tax reform commission was not progressing as quickly or as radically as they would like.

"Theo Waigel is a successful and internationally regarded finance minister, who has a difficult task to accomplish at the moment and has my full support," Mr. Kohl told the newspaper Bild in an article made public ahead of publication on Monday. *(Reuters)*

Labour Party Slips an Inch

LONDON — The Labour Party's lead over the Conservatives has slipped to 17 percent, from 19 percent last month, an NOP poll in The Sunday Times said.

The poll indicated that 49 percent of eligible voters support Labour, down from 50 percent in December. That compared with 32 percent for the Conservatives, up from 31 percent last month. *(Reuters)*

Jail for Scientologists in Milan

MILAN — An appeals court has sentenced 29 members of the Church of Scientology to jail terms for "criminal association," the Corriere della Serra reported.

The newspaper said Saturday that the ruling was handed down on Dec. 2 after prosecutors appealed the acquittal in a tax case of 67 of 74 Scientologists six years ago.

The remaining seven were given light sentences — from nine to 20 months — for the ill-treatment of people the court regarded as mentally weak. They all were acquitted of tax evasion charges.

A Scientology spokesman, Fabio Amicarelli, said the church was being persecuted in Italy. *(AFP)*

More Strikes Planned in Greece

ATHENS — Teachers and other workers plan to strike this week against the government's tough income and tax policies, joining seamen and civil aviation workers whose walkouts have disrupted Greek transportation services.

A seven-day strike by seamen, affecting all ships with Greek crews, has been marked by clashes with special Coast Guard forces and has kept most vessels idle at ports.

High school teachers are to begin a strike Monday to demand better pay. *(Reuters)*

The EU This Week:

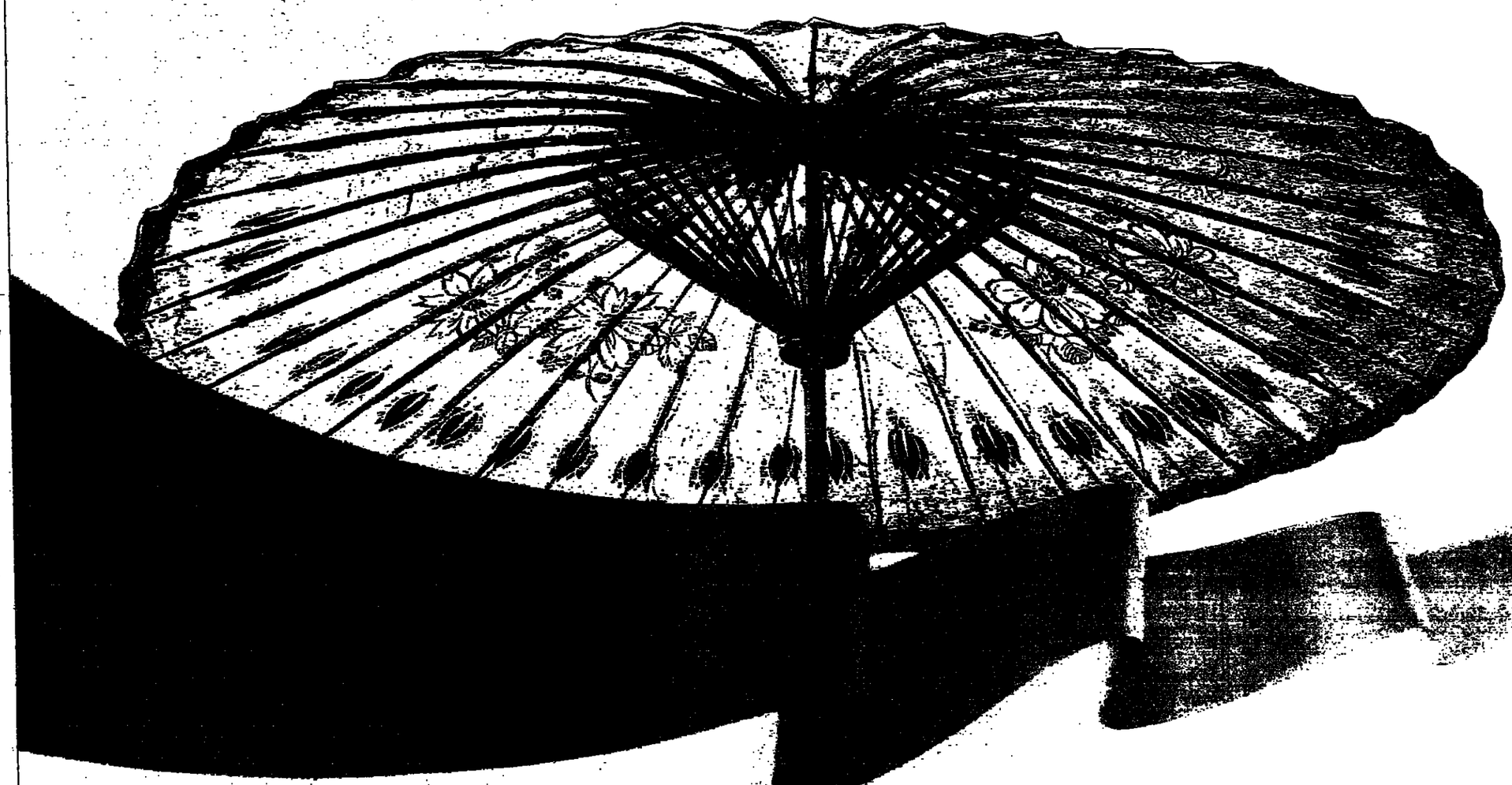
International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

- EU foreign ministers review the state of the intergovernmental conference on EU reform at a meeting in Brussels on Monday. Ministers will hold the first discussion of a French-German plan to allow some Union members to deepen integration in certain areas without restraint from reluctant countries.
- Senior European officials discuss the possibility of using welfare reform to buttress employment at a conference hosted by the Dutch government in Amsterdam on Friday and Saturday.

THAI50596

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INTERNATIONAL

Q & A / **Thomas Borer**

Mediator Says Swiss Didn't React Properly

To counter international criticism of Switzerland's gold transactions with the Nazis and Swiss banks' handling of wartime Jewish deposits, the federal government has created a special task force headed by Thomas Borer, 39, a former deputy inspector-general of the Swiss foreign service. Mr. Borer acts as mediator in contacts with the World Jewish Congress and Alfonse D'Amato, head of the U.S. Senate's Banking Commission, who has been one of the strongest critics of Switzerland's wartime past. Mr. Borer talked in Geneva with Robert Kroon for the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How do you feel about international criticism of Switzerland's financial dealings with the Third Reich and the banks' purported reluctance to surrender assets of Holocaust victims?

A. This has plunged Switzerland into its biggest crisis since the war. We have a major problem in foreign and public relations, especially with the United States — but also in domestic politics. When this thing first came up last year the government didn't react properly. The attitude was: Oh well, let's leave it to the banks. But that policy backfired because the bankers took a bureaucratic and a legalistic approach, and now we are in deep trouble.

We have been a bit too blue-eyed about our wartime past, ignoring the bad side. Many Swiss feel cornered, because some of those accusations are not easy to refute. It's the price we are paying for our neutrality and a certain isolationism.

Q. Senator D'Amato has emerged as Switzerland's nemesis, perceived as a politician who is trying to curry favor with New York's Jewish electorate with his broadsides against Swiss banks. Do you agree?

A. His remarks may seem self-serving, but we should not always blame D'Amato. Of course a politician has multiple interests, but I am sure he is also after the truth. But he bases his claims of Swiss wrongdoing on documents from the wartime OSS, the forerunner of the CIA. I don't consider that serious historical evidence, and some of the material is taken out of context. The OSS employed a lot of dubious people and spies, some of whom even worked for the KGB.

Q. Many foreigners see the Swiss banking establishment as a state within a state and its acceptance of the search for Jewish deposits as a mere exercise in damage control. Last week, Union Bank of Switzerland was caught shredding some of its wartime archives, in violation of strict government directives. What does that say about good faith?

A. It was the government that lifted the bank secrecy law for the Volcker commission to start its investigation. Since October, the banks have been fully cooperative because younger bankers in particular feel their reputation is at stake. Accounting firms are now going through all of the banks' records, which is absolutely unprecedented.

But that shredding incident in Zurich was a serious matter, and I immediately called UBS president Robert Studer. He assured me the shredding was not planned, that it was a stupid, silly thing to do and certainly not symptomatic of the banks' attitude. With all the media attention, I don't think any bank will now take the risk of destroying records, because someone may blow the whistle. What happened in Zurich was Murphy's law: When something can go wrong, it will.

•

Q. Does that also apply to the remarks of Economics Minister Jean-Pascal Delamuraz, the former president who said Jewish demands for compensation amounted to blackmail and ransom?

A. Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress, accepted the apology of Mr. Delamuraz, and the dialogue with the WJC has been restored. It was a major setback, and I am happy it's over, if not forgotten. Emotions are counterproductive. This problem can only be solved in an atmosphere of dignity and serenity. The Jewish people are entitled to know the truth.

We owe it to the victims of the Holocaust and to ourselves. We also want to know what happened, because our generation was not responsible. The Jews are not our enemies and neither are the Americans. But there's something of a culture clash here: Americans want quick solutions. The Swiss are meticulous and take their time.

Givenchy Goes Back to Bread and Circuses

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A wannabe Icarus with giant wings soared high above the gilded chairs. Two male cupids, with gilded sandals and quivers, were perched on twin pillars. A harpist plucked gently.

And then — pow! Pegasus hooves pounding on the sound track signaled the start of the first Givenchy collection by Alexander McQueen. The 27-year-old British designer sent out on Sunday a collection of white drapes and gilded breastplates, inspired by an Olympian past but designed to hurl a fashion javelin into the new millenium.

As theater it was a dramatic moment at the spring-summer couture shows — what with gilded ram's horns and towering hairdos, plus the raw sexiness of bared and gilded bosoms to give the show a modern spin.

But there is a classical reference to what is happening as new young designers take over at establishment couture houses: bread and circuses.

"I like the long dresses — but they are a little bit Galliano," said Mouna Al-Ayoub, couture's high roller, sitting in a black Chanel pantsuit in the front row

PARIS FASHION

lineup. It included the fashion tycoon Bernard Arnault, whose other British protégé, John Galliano, shows his first Dior show on Monday.

Although McQueen dedicated his show to the couture workrooms, and said that he wanted to focus on craftsmanship, he followed the lead of Galliano, his design predecessor, in making a show in which the costume-party accessories, however inventive, distracted from the cut and line.

Yet those are McQueen's strengths. He literally gave classics a twist, tying cutout panels at the midriff of a tailored pantsuit and knotting an exquisite tarnished gold chiffon dress round the body. The entire show was played out in white and gold, which looked glamorous at night, when gilded leaves wound around simple and elegant long dresses.

"I wanted to bring freshness and sharpness into couture," said McQueen. So it was puzzling that he offered Maria Callas eye makeup, vertiginous high heels and 1950s-style dresses "fitted like a glove" as daywear. Pantsuits with curving jackets and lightly-winged shoulders looked much more modern, and so did jumpsuits. They were a signature of Hubert de Givenchy, and McQueen tailored his impeccably.

Maybe the new generation designers feel compelled to take couture's 1950s glory days as a jumping-off point, or think that the audience would be bored seeing just a perfect, linear white coat, without the accompanying wheatsheaf headgear or gold embroidered train. Perhaps there are even customers out there for dresses made entirely of feathers, corset belts and bulbous blouse-sleeves that made the models look like drag queens.

"It depends whether I'm thinking of my wardrobe or theater," said Anne Bass, a couture client wearing tweed jacket and pants. The show left the frustrating impression that the clothes had been drowned by showmanship.

So it was left to Gianni Versace to turn down the fashion music: The Italian designer's glam rock days are over — in spite of Elton John sitting front row next to Maurice Bejart, whose new ballet Versace has costumed.

A Latino beat pulsated through the show, bringing a focus on the bosom — all scooped bodices framed with frills and picture necklines, set askew with a rhinestone clip at the breast.

The effect was suprisingly sedate — not so much smoldering Carmencita, but rather Madonna-Evita, as embroidered cardigans went over flowery dresses and over-the-knee skirts kicked out in a discreet ruffle or flurry of pleats.

"I wanted everything light — so that it weighs nothing in a suitcase," said Versace at the after-show dinner in the Windsor suite at the Ritz. Partying models gave a close-up view of the intricate cut-and-pieced evening dresses in feather-light layers of filmy fabrics.

The lightness was the show's strength, for Versace had swapped brash effect for intricate technique. He took the blood-red roses pattern from a Spanish shawl and worked them into the silk of a skinny dress. Or the same decoupage made abstract patterns inspired by Spanish artists from Miro through Picasso.

For all the modernity of the concept — the whispering lightness of chiffon coat over gauzy dress — the past cast a faint shadow. Blouses tucked into pencil skirts with below-the-knee hemlines — even as the wedding outfit — seemed 1950s retro. The linear dresses, never quite connecting with the body, and often slung from a single rhinestone strap, looked vaguely 1920s — give or take underpants showing through (yawn!) transparent fabrics.

However modern-minded the designer, couture collections seem to be viscerally attached to the past. The task of Galliano at Dior and of the ready-to-wear designers Jean Paul Gaultier and Thierry Mugler, who are moving into couture this season, is to break the shackles of this century and make the fashion leap into the new millenium.



Christopher Moore

The Maria Callas-style dress is part of Alexander McQueen's first Givenchy collection.

Lack of Fuel Is Deflating Balloonist's Quest to Circle Globe

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Steve Fossett is calling it quits.

The millionaire balloonist's ground crew in Chicago said that his long-distance flight was continuing, but that they expected him to land early Monday morning in India or Bangladesh.

"We plan to land along the east coast of India, south of Calcutta," said Bruce Comstock, the project's technical co-director.

"Although we are not sure he is going to be able to do that. The wind may blow him in a different direction that may take him near Delhi."

Mr. Fossett's support team said the balloon did not have enough fuel to complete the trip. Mr. Fossett had hoped to become the first balloonist to travel around the world nonstop. He began his trip Monday in St. Louis.

"If we press on, we're kind of snuggling up against the Himalayas, which are so high that we actually cannot overfly them," Mr. Comstock said. "We certainly don't want to land in the Himalayas or on the Tibetan Plateau, which is about 15,000 feet (4,500 meters) above sea level."

The area in India where Mr. Fossett could land is thickly populated, and he should be prepared for a noisy reception if and when he lands.

"If it is an emergency, we will give all help and he is most welcome," said Sudip Kumar Dutta, a civil aviation official in Calcutta. But he noted that "no official information" had been received about a landing.



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TIETMEYER: *Europe Must Be 'More Realistic,' Banker Says*

Continued from Page 1

tem," he said, "is not oriented enough to flexibility. Secondly, in a lot of areas our labor relations are too rigid, either due to laws or to the conservative interpretation of labor laws by courts. A big problem is our system of collective wage negotiations. In the past, in the 1950s and 1960s, this was positive, an advantage. But today it is a burden because industries, and company by company, are different and need to be flexible."

The Bundesbank president also stressed the need for European society to accept variations in income levels, as is the case in the United States. The idea of high wages for everyone and resistance to a more steeply varied wage scale, he noted, "has deep roots, even to the French Revolution." But the cost of keeping wages high even for unskilled workers in Europe "means that some unskilled people are not getting an opportunity to get a job."

Behind this, he added, is a sociological problem.

"In the United States or elsewhere it is not seen as inappropriate to serve another person, and the service sectors have helped growth in the United States," he said. "Here it is seen as humiliating to work in the service industries. People would rather work in a large firm than offer their own services. A window cleaner feels better about working for a window-cleaning company rather than being a window cleaner on his own."

The result, Mr. Tietmeyer said, "is that there are not enough incentives to work. We have a lot of disincentives to work in our social security system. It starts with unemployment benefits and goes to social assistance." The answer, he concluded, "is to reduce disincentives to work, restructuring the tax system by moving from direct to indirect taxes and then by reducing tax levels generally."

Europe has not only been too slow to react to the process of globalization, he said, but it has also been slow to realize that global investment flows to the most competitive location.

"In the past, competition was in goods and services, but today it is in the location for attracting investment because investment today can be anywhere," he said.

What this means for Europe's welfare state, Mr. Tietmeyer said, is that it is faced with worldwide competition.

"I am not saying the welfare state has no future, but that we must be competitive in the end," he said. "Each country, therefore, can only afford as much of a welfare state as it is able to finance without harming its competitiveness. And that is very difficult for people to understand. A new thinking is necessary. A lot of people think it is the end of our way of life. That's not my point. My message is that we must be more realistic."

"The new realism," he added, "is starting in Europe, on wages, on labor costs, on social security and on reducing budget deficits."

Monetary union, the Bundesbank chief said, "is no panacea" for Europe's ills.

But if the launch of the single currency is accompanied by structural reforms, then the euro can play a positive role, he said. "I think there is a chance of having a more stable relationship with the dollar and the yen," he said. "An internally stable euro could produce more of a counterbalance. If it is unstable, that could create political tensions and there will be a temptation to seek a scapegoat among central banks."

Mr. Tietmeyer also implied that the future European central bank should be independent and free of political interference. This put him at odds with President Jacques Chirac and other politicians in France. At the Dublin summit meeting of European Union leaders in December, Mr. Chirac argued for political influence over a future central bank.

When asked to comment on the French position, Mr. Tietmeyer cited a recent statement by Karl-Otto Poehl, the former Bundesbank head, who said that an independent central bank was a crucial element of a single currency. "I found that statement very interesting, and I think it is necessary to clarify this issue," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

When it is time for politicians to decide how many countries will qualify for the single currency, Mr. Tietmeyer said, "the treaty is the treaty, and if politicians stick to that, then we will have to select the countries in a restrictive way."

But, he added, "Today it is not just a question of reaching a ratio in which the deficit equals 3.0 percent of gross domestic product, but also of sustainability, of those nations that have a stability culture. The question of sustainability is the crucial one."

Commenting on the state of the German economy, Mr. Tietmeyer forecast 1997 growth of between 2.0 and 2.5 percent while noting that cold winter weather might hold back recovery in the first quarter of the year. "I think we are on the way to recovery," he said, "but we don't have enough of a self-supporting economic recovery yet."

TOMORROW: Wim Duisenberg, president of the Dutch central bank and next chief of the European Monetary Institute.

AUSTRIA: *Exiting, Chancellor Regrets Minimizing Far Rightists*

Continued from Page 1

ing over a fractious coalition with the conservative People's Party.

"I thought that after so many years it would be a wise decision to transfer responsibility to younger people in the party," he said.

"It was important to me to hand over my job at a time when the country is not burdened by a political crisis and we are moving in a very positive direction in terms of Europe," he added.

Recently, voters have expressed growing disenchantment with the governing alliance headed by Mr. Vranitzky that links the two parties that have dominated Austria in the postwar era. Mr. Haider has capitalized on the spreading discontent with the two leading parties, which have quarreled almost constantly while sharing power since 1994.

The latest dispute that nearly brought down the government involved the sale of the state's controlling stake in the bank Creditanstalt-Bankverein to the rival Bank Austria.

The People's Party was staunchly opposed to the sale but backed down at the last minute. The deal was masterminded by Mr. Klima, whose political fortunes rose to the point where he became confirmed as Mr. Vranitzky's heir.

In a recent interview, Mr. Vranitzky said he had been saddened and perplexed that his countrymen did not seem to realize that Mr. Haider was a racist hate-monger who could offer no easy solutions to such modern-day difficulties as coping with the forces of a global economy and the limitations of the welfare state.

Even though the 8 million Austrians enjoy some of Europe's highest living standards, the country's position as a crossroads between eastern and western Europe has contributed to a sense of vulnerability to unchecked immigration and ethnic hostilities from neighboring countries.

The chancellor said he had no plans for any other political posts, such as the ceremonial presidency of Austria or an international position with the European Commission or the United Nations. He insisted that he had stepped down not because of his party's troubles but simply because it was the right time to do so.

"I have to tell you it is not easy to leave," he said before he was driven off in a limousine. "I have done my job. I've given my all."

Egypt Panel Condemns Four Islamic Militants

Agence France-Presse

CAIRO — Four Islamic militants convicted of killing three police officers and injuring eight Austrian tourists in attacks in 1993 and 1994 were sentenced to death Sunday, the Egyptian news agency MENA reported.

The military court also handed down sentences against 13 defendants, ranging from one year in prison to hard labor for life. Two defendants were acquitted.

Prosecutors had called for the death sentence against all the defendants, whom they said belonged to the Jamaa Islamiyya, an armed Islamic militant group.

INTERNATIONAL

Dissenters on NATO Growth Becoming Vocal

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

NEWS ANALYSIS

With opposition to NATO enlargement mounting among a vocal minority in the U.S. foreign-policy establishment, the issue has emerged as the most immediate diplomatic challenge for the second Clinton administration. Some critics want President Bill Clinton, freed of the necessity of facing the electorate again, to abandon the NATO initiative or at least fold it into a wider, slower program for European stability.

While discussions in the alliance have been proceeding for more than two years, the debate is gaining visibility in Washington because, according to strategists on both sides of the issue, the administration intends to press Moscow for a broad preliminary deal on European security, including enlargement, in the next few months.

President Boris Yeltsin is due to visit Washington in March or April, but "it will be very hard to have him here before this thing is settled," according to a State Department official.

"You're going to see a lot of activity starting now, especially with Congress," said Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot, a leading and confident-sounding advocate of enlargement.

The administration — and other proponents of enlargement — have deliberately confined the issue to diplomatic channels and avoided domestic discussion, said Robert Zoellick, who served in the Bush administration, because both presidential candidates supported expansion. Mr. Zoellick and Mr. Talbot said that the administration — and Republicans — plan to press the case for enlargement in time to build momentum before a NATO summit meeting in July.

But dissent has mounted, too, since Mr. Clinton announced the enlargement initiative in Poland in January 1995.

Last month, signs of a new mood emerging in the United States gained sudden international prominence when a debate at the Council of Foreign Relations, a prestigious private body generally considered a bastion of the U.S. diplomatic establishment, showed strong skepticism about expanding the alliance.

In the debate, Michael Mandelbaum, a prominent liberal scholar, won applause by arguing that Washington had no credible reasons for enlargement and that U.S. motives — such as finding a new role for NATO after the Cold War — did not adequately address European security.

How, he asked, can NATO solve ethnic conflicts in Eastern Europe when it has been unable to find a solution in Cyprus even though both Greece and Turkey are alliance members?

Critics contend that bringing Central European armies up to NATO standards could divert funds from economic development and even create more dangerous volatility. Cost estimates, which range from $40 billion to $100 billion, have not been publicly debated.

Brent Scowcroft, a former national security adviser, said enlargement lost its initial sense of urgency over the last two years as stability prevailed in Central Europe and the Russian military machine showed its impotence in Chechnya.

Even so, NATO appears to be the focus of Central European nations' hopes for stability, especially as prospects seem to constantly recede for early membership in the European Union. So Mr. Scowcroft, who initially favored a unilateral NATO security guarantee for Central European countries without taking them into the alliance, said, "it would be damagingly wrong to falter."

For opponents of enlargement, Russia's weakness has become the major argument for a policy pullback.

Such critics as former Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, warn that Moscow could feel sufficiently threatened to try to intimidate the Baltic states, perhaps even Ukraine, into providing a new buffer for Russia.

Others, including many former diplomats who worked in Moscow or satellite capitals during the Cold War, contend that expansion will strengthen hawks in Russia whereas a bold policy reversal would strengthen Mr. Yeltsin's argument that Russia can afford democracy because the West is a friend.

This group "is akin to the nuclear-freeze movement," a former U.S. ambassador said, referring to the 1980s campaign to halt preparations for nuclear war.

Holdouts in the Senate could prevent the White House from getting the votes — 67 out of 100 — needed to ratify enlargement. Such an outcome, noted Charles Kupchan, a National Security Council official in the first Clinton administration, would send a signal to Europe that a president could not count on congressional approval for military intervention in Europe.

But Mr. Talbott and Mr. Zoellick said Mr. Clinton could probably win when the question goes before the Senate, probably in 2000. Public opinion consistently supports enlargement, as do leaders of both parties.



Yuma Sugarchi/Agence France-Presse
A Japanese hostage walking within the compound grounds Sunday.

Peru and Rebels Nearing Talks

Reuters

LIMA — The go-ahead for peace talks between Peru and Marxist rebels holding 73 captives hinged Sunday on whether the government would agree to discuss the rebels' demand for the release of jailed comrades.

Both sides have said they were ready to meet face-to-face, but the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement said Saturday that Lima was blocking negotiations by refusing to consider its main demand.

"There is no possibility of starting conversations, because in practice they are asking us beforehand to drop our request, which signifies a formal call to surrender which we will never accept," a spokesman for the rebel group said Saturday via two-way radio from within the besieged Japanese ambassador's residence.

Within a framework of discussing all issues, including the main demand to free some 400 jailed rebels, the spokesman said, "we are ready to converse as we were willing to since we occupied this diplomatic site." The spokesman was assumed to be the rebel leader Nestor Cerpa Cartolini.

In a five-point communiqué that showed the two sides edging toward the talks, the Tupac Amaru accepted the government's proposal to allow Anthony Vincent, a former hostage and the Canadian ambassador to Peru, on a "guarantor" commission overseeing the talks.

Bomb Kills 21 In Algiers, And 36 Die In a Massacre

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — A car bomb exploded Sunday outside a downtown café here, killing at least 21 people and wounding dozens of others. The blast followed a massacre of 36 villagers in a town south of the capital over the weekend.

Witnesses said the bomb exploded in front of a café next to a movie theater in the popular Belcourt quarter, while residents were breaking their daily fast for the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Hospitals receiving victims said at least 21 people were dead and more than 60 were wounded, many of them seriously.

A second explosion was reported near Reghaia, 32 kilometers (20 miles) east of Algiers, residents said. There were reports of injuries, but no details.

The violence was the latest to hit this North African country wracked by a five-year Islamic insurgency that has claimed at least 60,000 lives.

In Beni-Slimane, a village 70 kilometers south of Algiers, an armed group killed 36 people in bloodshed that lasted hours, the security forces said. The official APS news agency said some of the victims were decapitated. It was not clear whether the massacre was late Saturday or early Sunday.

No one took responsibility for either attack, but the security forces blamed the massacre in Beni-Slimane on a "group of terrorists," the term the authorities use to describe the Muslim rebels.

On Thursday, a bomb killed 14 people and wounded more than 100 others in a crowded car market in Boufarik, 30 kilometers south of Algiers. Twenty more people were killed 12 days ago in two car bomb attacks in Algiers and the eastern town of Ain-Fakroun.

The insurgency began in January 1992, when the army-backed government canceled legislative elections that candidates of the Islamic Salvation Front were poised to win.

Over the weekend, meanwhile, the government announced that it would hold legislative elections in the spring, the first since the canceled 1992 parliamentary vote sparked the insurgency.

The first round of the elections will be held May 29, with the final round set for June 5, government officials said Saturday.

Local municipal elections will follow in the second half of the year, the officials said. Until Saturday, the government had said only that elections for the 380-seat Parliament would be held in the first half of the year.

The National Transition Council, a parliamentary body, will meet Saturday to lay the groundwork for the elections and examine how recent constitutional changes will affect the balloting.

A new constitution banned political parties based on religion. It also increased presidential powers by adding a second house of Parliament, one-third of whose 144 members are to be picked by the president, assuring automatic veto power.

In the months leading up to the parliamentary elections, the government will tighten security in hopes of averting more bloodshed, the officials said.

They said President Lamine Zeroual's government hoped to reduce violence to "a manageable level," but did not elaborate.

HEBRON: *Arafat Enters a 'Liberated City' and Talks of Peace*

Continued from Page 1

who have lived in rancor among 130,000 Arabs.

"I tell the settlers in Hebron that we do not want any confrontation," he said.

Referring to an unusual meeting late last year with maverick settler representatives, he added: "I do not forget those of you who came to meet me in Bethlehem in order to say that they are with a just peace. I say to them that we are with just peace, too."

A sampling of spectators, among tens of thousands, took the cue.

"The Palestinians have been on other roads, but the only road that will lead us to our goal is peace," said Khaldoon Yasser Amr, 20, a Palestinian policeman from the Fawwar Refugee Camp near here, a well-known recruiting ground for the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas.

Mr. Arafat last set foot in Hebron in 1965, then organizing guerrilla combat by his Fatah movement against Israel. As he has done in each of the newly self-ruled cities of the West Bank, Mr. Arafat spoke of the political transition as a stepping stone toward a sovereign state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

"The promise is the promise!" he shouted, with little more than his head visible through a tight knot of bodyguards around the microphone. "The oath is the oath! We will proceed until Jerusalem!

"Yes, we will proceed until we establish the independent state!"

For the moment at least, the festival crowd was not inclined to talk about its doubts about the agreement or about Mr. Arafat's form of authoritarian rule.

"I'm happy!" sang out Sadika Fatafta, 50, who traveled here from a nearby village, Tarkumyeh, to see Mr. Arafat for the first time in her life. "This is what we want. Could we want anything better than this day? We've been waiting a lifetime, and you think our happiness would be something mild?"

Some of celebration had a distinctly entrepreneurial quality. The largest banner of welcome for Mr. Arafat, draped in iridescent color across the ramparts of the military headquarters, came from the proprietors of the Intifada Driving School.

Nor was the day entirely pleasant. From time to time, some unlucky Palestinian could be seen being dragged away and beaten with riot sticks, infraction unknown, by Palestinian policemen.

There seemed to be far more policemen on hand than the 400 permitted by the new Israeli-Palestinian agreement, not even counting the many more believed to be present in plainclothes. Many were also seen carrying weapons not allotted in the agreement's careful inventory of 200 pistols and 100 rifles.

Israel's government complained Sunday about the presence of contraband weapons, and also about a speech Saturday by the Palestinian security chief, Jibril Rajoub, who accused the Jewish settlers of fomenting "hate and violence and terror."

He added, "They are great stones on our chest, and we have to take them off."

Noam Arnon, spokesman for the Hebron settlers, described Mr. Arafat's arrival as "a day of victory for terror," but the settlers took no steps to disrupt the visit.

"To bring this murderer into the city, this is a shame, this is a crime, this is a disaster," Mr. Arnon said.

POETRY: *Lyricist at Work*

Continued from Page 1

swine risk of populist versifying. Oscar Wilde sneered, "All bad poetry springs from genuine feeling."

That humble attentiveness as a throng is presented with a poem leaves some poets bemused. "There is a view that poetry should improve your life," John Ashbery once noted. "I think people confuse it with the Salvation Army." Others are unamused. "Anyone who regards poetry as an entertainment, as a 'read,' commits an anthropological crime, in the first place, against himself," warned Joseph Brodsky, who revered poetry as "simply talking back to the language itself."

Miller Williams, an amiable man who admitted to turning to a glass of bourbon in advance of his muse the other night, sounds awed by the prospect of trying to engage a vast political audience with what Marianne Moore termed "the primal necessity" of poetry.

"When I'm feeling grand, I tell myself I want to read a poem worthy of the American people," said the 66-year-old poet. "And when I'm myself, I say: God, just don't let me embarrass my friends." He knew the Clintons casually 20 years ago when they taught law at the University of Arkansas, where he directs the university's publishing house.

The poet promises the poem will be short, 38 to 40 lines. "It's about the American idea," he said recently. "I'm still turning my words over. I don't want to rattle that box too much."

Hardly as well known as Ms. Angelou, Mr. Williams is aware of the fresh celebrity and sales that her reading generated four years ago. "I would welcome it, of course," he said. "I don't write poems to keep them secret."

His work uses plain-sounding language in dramatic monologues and narratives, often with quirky themes and titles. "Raising a Glass to a Passing of Some Importance and Coming to Terms With the Limitations of Art" begins, "Oh Laurel, oh Hardy, oh Spanky, Hal Roach is dead."

Can the inaugural crowd muster appreciation for the poet's work, or must politeness suffice? "I certainly don't expect anyone to take their hands out of their pockets to applaud," he said. "Not in that temperature."

CLINTON: *President Will Have a Tough Job Escaping Perils of 'Second-Term Disease'*

Continued from Page 1

for foreign policy turns ham-handed. Mr. Eisenhower was elected in part because of the unpopularity of the Korean War and promptly found a way to end it. But his second term closed with the embarrassment of the U-2 spy plane incident and a chill in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Sometimes it is the economy that goes wrong. The unpopularity of the Korean conflict and the Vietnam War undermined Mr. Truman's and Mr. Johnson's popularity. But both men also paid a price for the inflation that was triggered by the costs of those commitments.

The most frequent of the second-term problems is the growth of scandals. Watergate is only the most headlined on a list that begins with Harry Vaughn and the Deep Freeze story in Mr. Truman's time, Sherman Adams and the vicuna coat in Mr. Eisenhower's and concludes, for now, with Mr. Reagan's Iran-contra affair. Mr. Clinton's Whitewater and campaign finance stories may add to the list.

Whatever the particular symptom of second-term disease, the effect is usually detrimental to the president's party. Republicans capitalized on the circumstances surrounding Mr. Truman's and Mr. Johnson's final years; Democrats on the events that concluded Mr. Eisenhower's and Mr. Nixon's tenure. Of the five who preceded Mr. Clinton in taking the oath a second time, only Mr. Reagan enjoyed the experience of seeing a successor of his own party sworn in.

On the face of it, Mr. Clinton's situation is quite different from those of the other Democrats in this group.

In 1948 and 1964, Mr. Truman and Mr. Johnson were running for the presidency for the first time. Both achieved tremendous momentum from their election victories — Mr. Truman because he upset the odds when he defeated Thomas E. Dewey and Mr. Johnson because he won a huge landslide over Barry Goldwater.

Both began what would turn out to be their final terms with friendly majorities in Congress, where both of them had plentiful allies from their own service on Capitol Hill. And yet things turned against them with remarkable speed.

Only four months after reveling in the praise that greeted his inaugural address, Mr. Truman was rocked by the suicide of James Forrestal, who had been his secretary of defense. Soon China fell to the Communists, the Soviets tested their first atomic bomb and the Cold War and the McCarthyite search for domestic conspirators intensified.

In 1950, fighting broke out in Korea, U.S. troops were committed and the unpopular war contributed to midterm election losses to the Republicans. In 1951, after the challenge to presidential authority that led to Mr. Truman's dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur, the president's approval rating fell to an all-time low of 26 percent and there was talk of impeachment.

In 1952, with stalemate in Korea, fresh scandals in the Internal Revenue Service and other agencies and a defeat at the hands of Senator Estes Kefauver in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, Mr. Truman announced March 29 that he would step down at the end of his term. The Republicans swept the election.

For Mr. Johnson, the turnabout was even more abrupt and total. The 1965 session of Congress — with Democratic majorities of more than 2-to-1 created by his electoral landslide — saw Mr. Johnson sign a raft of historic legislation: Medicare; the Voting Rights Act; federal aid to public education, and landmark immigration, housing, arts, environmental, auto safety and parks bills.

But 1965 and 1966 also marked a continued escalation of fighting in Vietnam and the first signs of an inflation that was to gain dangerous momentum.

The midterm elections brought huge Republican gains. The next year there were growing demonstrations against the war. In March 1968, after an unexpectedly strong showing by Eugene McCarthy in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, Mr. Johnson announced that he was retiring. That November, Mr. Nixon won the presidency.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Eisenhower may provide closer parallels for Mr. Clinton than either of the two Democrats. Neither of the Republicans provided coattails for their party's congressional candidates in their re-election campaigns, and both of them faced a Congress controlled by the opposition party.

That became a critically important factor for Mr. Nixon. The Watergate break-in occurred almost five months before Election Day 1972, but the White House was able to deflect the accumulating evidence of serious wrongdoing during the campaign.

But once Mr. Nixon's second inauguration was past, Democrats in control of congressional investigating committees began applying heat to a president whose campaign tactics they deeply resented. Nineteen months into his second term, Mr. Nixon was forced to resign.

During the 1996 campaign, with an independent counsel busily gathering information on Whitewater, the dismissal of the White House travel office aides and the presence of 900 FBI files in the White House, a new trail of revelations about illegal contributions to the Democratic campaign and presidential favors to big givers began to unroll.

The Cold War is over, but Mr. Clinton faces challenges, some of them similar to those that bedeviled Mr. Eisenhower: Fidel Castro still runs Cuba, a thorn in the side of U.S. relations with its allies; the Middle East presents a major headache and threats to American interests; Congress and the public are hostile to involvement in international affairs.

The great advantage Mr. Clinton may enjoy over Mr. Eisenhower is that the economy has rarely looked stronger than it does now. After the inaugural glow has faded, Mr. Clinton can only hope he has better luck in his second term than those who went before him.

GORE: *Preparing for the 2000 Vote, but Quietly*

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Gore is also a kind of hostage to Mr. Clinton's frailties, including his legal problems. Should the Paula Jones sexual harassment case or the Whitewater affair or some other scandal blow up in the president's face in the months ahead, Mr. Gore will have to decide, as one of his friends said, "whether he can afford to be a bit less vigorous in his support or whether that would look disloyal."

He also has his own problems. In last year's campaign, he got caught up in the dispute surrounding fund-raising for the Democratic ticket, holding what proved to be an illegal, if unintentionally comical, fund-raiser in a Buddhist temple among nuns who had taken vows of poverty.

Like Mr. Clinton, he sometimes seems excessively technocratic, lacking political passion. And he has not entirely shaken his reputation as a rather wooden, humorless campaigner.

In an interview at the White House last week, Mr. Gore said he would keep his plans for 2000 under wraps until well after the 1998 congressional elections.

"The country doesn't want these campaigns to start as early as they do," he said. "I'm not going to change my outlook or way of thinking. Any campaign associated with me is going to be a lot like my Macarena — no visible movement but some people may think they know what I'm doing anyway."

Mr. Gore said he intended to pursue the same interests in his second term that have occupied him in his first term, like the environment, the reorganization of the federal government and foreign policy, especially U.S. relations with Russia, China, Egypt and South Africa.

At the cabinet retreat a week ago, Mr. Gore added, the president asked him to speak and he spent his entire time on "reinventing government."

Presumably, those sorts of issues would play an important part in a Gore campaign for the presidency. But the campaign to shrink and restructure the government has met with only limited success, with the Internal Revenue Service, for example, still considered a big problem, even by Mr. Gore.

"We're ahead of schedule, but we still have a long way to go," the vice president said. "I'm very pleased with the progress that has been made. But we have not yet crossed the threshold beyond which the American people generally say, 'Yeah, I see a big change.'"

Much of his work has lacked political glamour.

"Among Gore's responsibilities are a lot of things like trying to clean up the fissionable materials in Kazakstan," said Martin Peretz, the editor in chief of The New Republic, who is a close friend.

"They could be crucial to our children and grandchildren, but they don't matter a lot to most of the voters of today."

What he can do in planning and policy terms in the vice presidency is largely dependent on Mr. Clinton. In that sense, too, Mr. Gore is not entirely captain of his own fate.

Few of those around him expect him to win the nomination in a walkover, no matter how well he performs his duties, how popular Mr. Clinton is three years from now or how strong Mr. Gore looks going into 2000.

Indeed, only four of the nation's 45 vice presidents were elected to the presidency at the end of their vice-presidential terms: John Adams in 1796, Thomas Jefferson in 1800, Martin Van Buren in 1836 and George Bush in 1988.

Republicans List Their Price

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Republican cooperation on Democratic issues hinges on how the U.S. administration handles the debate on a balanced budget amendment, the Senate majority leader said Sunday.

The Treasury secretary's opposition to a constitutional amendment, Senator Trent Lott said, was "hysterical." He was referring to Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin's warning Friday that a balanced budget amendment could have dire consequences during economic downturns.

The departing White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, quickly fired back that Mr. Lott should work with President Bill Clinton on a real balanced budget agreement rather than needlessly trying to change the Constitution.

A constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget will be among the first orders of business in the new Congress, and is certain to be a first test of the bipartisan spirit being promised by both sides. The House approved a balanced budget amendment in 1995, but Senate supporters failed in two tries to get the required two-thirds majority.

Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

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Now the Second Term

President Bill Clinton begins his second term today. It is hard to anticipate how it will go. The striking thing about the first term is the extent to which the major accomplishments were political rather than substantive.

Winning the Democratic nomination in 1992, moving the party a couple of clicks to the center and taking back the executive branch from the Republicans was an obvious triumph; so was the skillful way in which the president reconstructed his fortunes and came back to win re-election after what seemed to be the repudiation of both him and his party in 1994. He achieved that recovery in part by using the Republican agenda as a foil, branding it as extreme and deflecting its harshest elements even while embracing much of the rest. For the deflections, even the Republicans ought to give thanks.

What will drive the administration now that there is not another election ahead? That is the question to which the past is so uncertain a guide. What will Bill Clinton seek to achieve, what legacy to leave?

His first year in office was mainly given over to governmental repairs. It was left to him to mop up after the Reagan and Bush administrations. He forced through a balky Congress a badly needed bill to reduce the inherited deficit, restore the tax code's progressive edge and increase aid to the poor. The second year went up in the flames of a deeply flawed health care reform. The third and fourth were given over mainly to tactical defense. The largest legislative "accomplishment" was in fact a sellout of the poor for political purposes under the false flag of welfare reform.

Now the president comes to the domestic table with: an unconvincing proposal to balance the budget — it won't solve the long-term problem; a major increase in aid to higher education, which seems to us and all manner of others to be poorly thought through; and a long list of lesser proposals more decorative than anything else.

You could argue that there is no need for more; the country is relatively well off and well positioned in the world just now. But in fact the country, as the president himself has observed on occasion, faces some serious structural problems that sooner or later will have to be addressed by some president. Why not this one now?

The present level of federal aid to the elderly, mainly through Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, probably cannot be sustained as the baby boomers begin to retire not that many years from now. The not-so-long-term budget problem that the country faces is basically how to pay for or cut the cost of this aid without at the same time destroying the progress that has been made in reducing the poverty rate among the elderly.

The health care system is likewise defective in ways that the president pointed out in 1993 and 1994; the cost is enormous, yet at any given time a seventh of the population is uninsured.

There are other ways in which the economy also does not work as well as it should for people at the lower end of the income scale. The system of campaign finance on which, in a sense, the entire political system rests is both corruptive and out of control, as the president's own last campaign so flamboyantly attests.

In his first term President Clinton was slow to find his foreign policy way, and in Bosnia, Haiti and Somalia a price was paid, although in the first two places he recouped. He and his team were not always sure-handed. Nonetheless, although he never got a good bead on China, he kept a focus on democratic reform in Russia, moved cautiously toward new security arrangements in Europe and plugged for nuclear proliferation controls.

Late good breaks, partly due to American persistence, in Korea and the Mideast leave him poised for major second-term advances. Neither the public nor Congress nor the Republicans are insisting with any vigor on an approach much different from his own. The earlier demand for a distinctive and comprehensive post-Cold War "vision" has yielded to a simple desire, reasonable in the circumstances, for good sense in dealing with global change and for a proper respect for American values and interests, too.

The broad question is to what extent Mr. Clinton, freed of the baggage of having to run again for office, will summon the country to confront the harder, fundamental issues, whether at home or abroad. That is the standard — one of them, anyway — against which to judge the no doubt fine inaugural remarks today and what comes after.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pretoria Disappoints

The usually warm relations between the United States and Nelson Mandela's South African government were troubled last week by news of a prospective arms deal between South Africa and Syria. Washington put Pretoria on notice that the transfer to Syria of a sophisticated system for accurately directing tank fire might force the suspension of American aid to South Africa, which this year amounts to $82 million. President Mandela responded icily that his country would make its own decisions in these matters.

Pretoria's agreement to let the partially state-owned company Denel explore the Syrian deal is regrettable. But talk of denying aid is premature. More nuanced diplomacy and some common sense should be able to prevent the arms sale without damaging relations with South Africa.

Washington considers Syria to be a terrorist state. Under U.S. law, countries selling lethal arms to Syria or other countries that sponsor terrorism forfeit their own eligibility to receive many categories of American assistance. Even when a potential arms seller receives no U.S. aid, as is the case with some European arms-exporting countries, Washington has usually tried hard to discourage deals with terrorist states.

Selling Syria this technology would upset the present military balance between Israel and Syria. Israel now has the tank system, while Syria does not. Ironically, Denel developed the system in a technology-sharing deal between Israel and South Africa's former apartheid regime.

South Africa's arms export industry is one of its more valuable economic inheritances from that old regime, providing jobs and much needed foreign exchange. But, as the present case shows, it can be a diplomatic and political liability. President Mandela has imposed some useful restraints on arms deals. These guidelines ought to have excluded even exploratory dealings with Syria. But pressures from the arms industry and some elements of the governing African National Congress reportedly outweighed Foreign Ministry objections.

Several further stages of official review by Pretoria are required before any actual technology transfer can proceed. Washington, having made clear its legitimate concerns, would now do best to step back from public bullying and see if a calm and respectful diplomatic dialogue can persuade South Africa to live up to its own high standards.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Global Economy, Continued

German companies expect to employ at least 300,000 more people abroad in the next three years. But Germans have gained far more than they have lost from the emergence of a great new market to their east; and they have lost more than they have gained by allowing rigid and expensive labor laws to stifle the creation of new jobs at home.

It will, naturally, always be hard for governments to persuade workers to trade their immediate job security for a vague promise of future opportunity. Different societies will strike the balance in different ways. But [a] moral from South Korea is the folly of trying to free up labor markets without popular consent. You might expect South Koreans, richer than ever and basking in full employment, to feel less threatened than anxious Frenchmen and Germans by ideas for changing employment law. Quite rightly, they turn out not to want controversial legislation thrust down their throats in a manner reminiscent of their country's authoritarian past. Affluence, it seems, breeds democrats; just another benefit, as it happens, of rampaging global capitalism.

— The Economist (London).

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Israelis From Below, Arabs From the Top Down

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — When you stop and think about it, the fact that the Israeli Parliament voted 87 to 17 to carry out the Hebron withdrawal and further redeployments in the West Bank is an amazing political event.

That is a 5-to-1 margin. Israelis don't agree on *anything* by 5 to 1. They couldn't agree that the sun rises in the east by 5 to 1.

The fact that their lawmakers voted to get out of Hebron by that margin, despite a Likud government that came to office seven months ago looking to avoid such a deal, underscores the degree to which this process is now being driven in Israel by a silent majority that wants to keep Oslo moving forward.

This agreement was pushed from the bottom up, not the top down. That sends an important message to Arabs: Israel is not divided 50-50 on the peace process. There is now a solid center committed to Oslo and the principle of trading land for peace in the West Bank.

The only question in Israel now is how much land, and the only ones who can answer that question are the Arabs, by making clear how much peace.

Interestingly, Israelis have downgraded their expectations even on the amount of peace. It has been a terrible year for Israel. Assassination, suicide bombs, street fights with Palestinian police over the Jerusalem tunnel. Yet, the Israeli Parliament overwhelmingly approved this deal.

It is because the Israeli public is no longer seeking an epic, romantic peace, but rather the peace of let-me-alone. It is seeking the lowest-common-denominator peace, the peace that says: "Just give me real security, basic trade, tourism and formal diplomatic relations, and I'll get out of your hair and you get out of mine."

But here is the question: Can the Arabs provide even that lowest common denominator? Now that the Israeli public has forced a consensus on land for peace from the bottom up, the Arabs are going to have to force a consensus on this issue in their countries from the top down. Yasser Arafat, King Hussein and Hosni Mubarak will not be able to meet their minimum obligations vis-à-vis Israel — whether it is to really normalize relations or to really crack down on Palestinian terrorists — unless they start to nurture a domestic constituency for the relationship with Israel.

"For years now the Arabs who made peace with Israel have wanted the fruits of peace without the obligations of peace and without the relationships that peace mandated," said Middle East expert Stephen P. Cohen.

"As long as Israel seemed divided and ambivalent on the land for peace question, Arab leaders had an excuse for not going ahead with all the relations. But with Israel now clearly committed to trading land for peace on the West Bank, the Arab leaders will have to put up or shut up.

"In the past, they moved ahead with Israel by shutting up their people. But I don't think they can move ahead, even on the minimum demands Israel wants, without putting up their people — without involving them more in this process. It will start with the business community, but it will have to go well beyond that to the intelligentsia, media and academia."

The Arabs should notice something here. Benjamin Netanyahu has done a huge act of Sadat-like significance, but neither the Israeli press nor the world press has given him Sadat-like heroic accolades. Why not? Because both men acted out of necessity, but Mr. Sadat transformed necessity into an opportunity for statesmanship and that gave him his emotional force.

Mr. Netanyahu, in contrast, has portrayed his actions as they-made-me-do-it — the previous government, public opinion, the Americans made me do it. He has not conveyed any sense that he acted because *he* wanted to act, and therefore he still doesn't seem in control of the process.

The Israeli people still seem in control, and that is the Arabs' opportunity.

The Israeli people did something very hard in forcing this agreement. They overlooked a terrible year and they compelled Likud to break with fundamental tenets of its ideology.

If the Arabs — Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Palestinians — did something hard now themselves, something out of the ordinary, something that really challenged the ambivalence of their own societies about peace with Israel, I believe, over time, the Israeli public would respond again by doing the last two hard things that the Arabs want most — establishing a Palestinian state and making a credible offer to Syria on the Golan Heights. Will the Arabs step up to it, or are the old Arab politics still the only Arab politics?

The New York Times.

Diplomacy Plus 'Discreet and Deft Use of the Armed Forces'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As he leaves office, Secretary of State Warren Christopher foresees a pattern of response when certain U.S. interests are threatened abroad: the use of modest-sized U.S. forces to back up diplomacy. "Haiti and Bosnia are textbook examples," he said.

I spoke with him after he made what amounted to a farewell speech at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

After Bill Clinton took office in 1993, he backed off promised strong action against the Serbian aggressors in Bosnia. He was evidently inhibited by the Powell doctrine opposing the dispatch of U.S. troops except in overwhelming numbers for the most urgent reasons, and by General Colin Powell himself, who was still chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and counseled against intervention.

Was the Powell doctrine losing influence? I asked. Mr. Christopher said he did not want to comment on that by name. But he praised General Powell's successor, General John Shalikashvili, in a way that made his view clear.

"General Shalikashvili has shown a willingness to have American forces participate in endeavors like this," he said. "He's a national resource. He gets great credit for a willingness to deploy and lead American forces where it's not 500,000 troops — to places where we have a national interest but not a Pearl Harbor interest."

Did he think the United States would have to send such forces abroad repeatedly in future? "Yes," Mr. Christopher said. "There's room for a discreet and deft use of the armed forces *with* diplomacy, in situations less than the defense of the continental United States."

Mr. Christopher's characteristically careful words underlined a widespread perception that the Powell doctrine, born of America's military frustration in Vietnam, is now in decline. Mr. Christopher's designated successor, Madeleine Albright, is certainly not wedded to it.

In Bosnia, limited U.S. and other troops have kept the peace but have turned away from the task of arresting those indicted for war crimes. "That is one of the prime issues to be addressed in 1997," Mr. Christopher said.

"Necessary healing in the society requires the arrest of additional war crime suspects."

There was "a determined effort" in Washington now, he added, "to find a better method: a force supported by the international troops that would lead to the arrests. The goals for the next year must also include freedom of movement and return of refugees to their homes."

In his years as secretary, Mr. Christopher said, the Middle East has been the most satisfying area of accomplishment. He spoke just after Israel and the Palestinians finally reached agreement on Hebron.

"Prime Minister Netanyahu made a centrist judgment," he said, "and that was a difficult thing. He's not only met with Yasser Arafat, he's found common cause with him."

After attending Mr. Clinton's second inauguration, Mr. Christopher will fly home to Los Angeles and his old law firm. What would he do there? I asked. "Try to stay off the airplane as much as possible," he said, smiling — "get my body back organized." (He has flown more than 1,200,000 kilometers as secretary of state.) Then, he said, he expects to practice on public issues, regional and local.

There has been something judicial about the figure of Warren Christopher as secretary of state. In a time of cynicism about government, he has been unchallengeable as a man of honor and decency.

As we parted, I said I hoped he would enjoy law practice. He replied: "I'll try to enjoy life!"

The New York Times.

Bipartisan Failure to Pay for Foreign Policy Needs Repairing

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The failure to provide the resources to support America's far-flung interests reflects a grim success of bipartisanship. Both parties and both political branches fell down.

Republican George Bush could not keep a dreaming Democratic Congress from prematurely concluding that the end of the Cold War permitted stinting on diplomacy and on development. Democrat Bill Clinton has earned his own demerits for indicating to an even more negligent Republican Congress that to balance the budget in the year 2002, spending on international affairs, already down a quarter from the 1980s average, would fall by as much more.

Mr. Bush at least, in 1990, got Congress to fence off the part of the budget devoted to international affairs from diversion to alternative spending.

But a distracted Mr. Clinton agreed a year ago to put a floor under the national defense budget even as he let international affairs be grouped with nondefense discretionary expenditures. His own budget office then targeted this category for reductions.

The State Department's pleas for protection within a more expansive "national security" category were ignored.

Here I draw on a crisp summons to global duty hatched at this inaugural moment by the Brookings Institution and the Council on Foreign Relations.

This right-minded internationalist gang means to rally a constituency for the fund-raising appeals coming concurrently from the sitting and designated secretaries of state.

Their report is called "Financing American Leadership," American leadership being the professed banner of most Americans on the right as well as the left.

Pulled together by former diplomat Richard Moose, its co-chairs are former liberal Democratic Congressman Stephen Solarz, whom you might expect to be aboard, and former conservative Republican Congressman Mickey Edwards, whom you might not. The report defines the responsible bipartisan consensus that has been lacking since the Cold War ended.

In fact, the whole way America finances its international policies is unbalanced. The military takes and deserves the lion's share, but surely there is some reasonable point of proportionality — 10 percent of defense? — below which civilian nonintelligence international affairs spending should not be allowed to fall.

Nor have I ever heard a good reason why the intelligence agencies draw large and apparently expanding and little-overseen sums (now toward $30 billion) even as the well-probed foreign policy agencies are nickel-and-dimed. In fiscal 1997 they received $18 billion, and for 1998 the administration seeks only a cautious billion more. It ought to be asking unapologetically for at least an extra two.

You do not have to wave a flag for the State Department to grasp the commonsense proposition that the already advanced thinning of its infrastructure shrinks the capacity to promote vital American interests and contributes to an image of decline and withdrawal.

No less crippling, the new report suggests, are the constraints on practical presidential options. To stabilize Haiti, economic support was reduced to Turkey. Aid to the West Bank had to be drained from the Central American peace account.

Refugee care in Rwanda took funds from democracy-building elsewhere in Africa. For lack of ready money to monitor a Kurdish cease-fire in northern Iraq, Saddam Hussein was handed a pretext to send in his own forces — "a move which culminated in U.S. military action costing multiples of the originally needed sum."

Senator Richard Lugar assails what he sees as an expedient bipartisan "fiction" that international spending can be cut with impunity:

"As important as balancing the budget is, it will not happen if American disengagement from the world results in nuclear terrorism, an international trade war, an international energy crisis, a major regional conflict requiring U.S. intervention, or some other preventable disaster that undermines our security and prosperity."

Treading on ground where secretaries of state hesitate to go, this outsiders' report puts the onus directly on President Clinton. He is urged first to ask for adequate funding, then to go to the people and then to address Congress.

As a second Clinton term begins, no great foreign policy debate is going on, and none is needed. There is no single great "vision" available, but there is broad agreement that U.S. interests require well-considered engagement to tend to a host of issues that won't stand still.

For that, the need is not so much for a master plan as for an attitude of alertness and an apparatus that lets America try to stay ahead of the curve. This is what a good foreign policy can do. This is why it should not be done on the cheap.

The Washington Post.

Clinton: Still a Work in Progress

By David M. Shribman

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton is an unusual man at an unusual juncture at an unusual time. After four years he remains largely unknown, largely undefined — and largely unproved.

He stands alone at the top of American politics, and alone in history. Alone among reelected American presidents, he remains clay in the hands of the sculptor.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln — all were completely formed men in the White House, if not (particularly in the case of Lincoln) at the beginning of the first term, then surely at the beginning of the second.

The same can be said for more recently re-elected presidents: William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan. It cannot be said of Mr. Clinton. He is still changing, growing, evolving, not only as a political figure but as a man.

Alone among modern presidents, Mr. Clinton hires chiefs of staff to change his behavior patterns, not to reflect them. Alone among reelected presidents, his task in the second term is not to be the curator of his role in history but to create it.

Bill Clinton, elected as a work in progress, takes the oath of office for the second time still a work in progress.

"He is an amorphous figure, and it's hard to know at any time what he's going to be up to," says Fred Greenstein, the Princeton student of presidents. "Though there is more of an even keel to his leadership, he is something of a learning-curve president."

He is also a big-quilt president, with patches of politics and policies that have no apparent common thread. He is a little bit of the traditional politician, a little bit of the populist. A little bit liberal and a little bit conservative. A little bit chary of projecting American force, a little bit eager to assert American values abroad.

"He's always evolving because he's always repositioning himself," says George Edwards, director of the Center for Presidential Studies at Texas A&M University. "He adjusts himself in a way that Franklin Roosevelt didn't."

But Clinton's world is far different from Roosevelt's. FDR had a substantial governing coalition with him in Congress. He always had decisive majorities on election day. Mr. Clinton has neither, and has to be far more sensitive to the outside political environment.

The most important thing about Bill Clinton as president is not that he is the first Democrat to win a second term in 60 years, nor that he is the first Southerner to win a second term since 1832. It is that he is the youngest person ever to be re-elected. He is not set in his ways. He is not afraid to change. He is not impervious to outside influences. He is not a creature of habit.

Those who know the president well — not his advisers but his friends, some of whom have shared the last 35 years with him — say he has changed at an astonishing rate. He is more spiritual, more at ease with what he calls "the faith world." He manages time better.

He is less rebellious about the restrictions on him. (Back in Little Rock, he would disappear from the governor's office, pop into a car with old friends and sneak out for lunch and laughter.) "It's not that he's been tamed, but almost," says Carolyn Staley, who grew up next door to him. "There's fury still inside him, but better directed."

In the Governor's Mansion as in the White House, he used to stay up all kinds of hours; overnight guests in Washington tell of long evenings of rambling, reflective talk until, around midnight, he headed back to his office, telling his companions, more in awe than in anger, "There's so much to know." He still doesn't know it all, but he knows the limits of knowledge.

In the drive to win the first chair in saxophone in the school band, to get all the problems right in math class, to gain the White House, to obliterate his friends in a fast-paced game of hearts, Mr. Clinton was competitiveness personified. He is still no easy mark in cards, but some of the competitiveness has seeped away.

He still thinks of himself as competing against the clock, against old ideas, against the icons of politics, but he is no longer competing for votes. That has freed him.

Perhaps he is free enough now, as he takes the most sacred oath in public life, to compete with himself, to win his inner struggles, to win the leadership of Americans and their confidence and trust.

The Boston Globe.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Negus Solicited

CONSTANTINOPLE — Preparations for the extraordinary embassy which the Sultan decided to send to the Emperor Menelik caused great surprise in the diplomatic world. The embassy will be composed of three persons, of whom Ahmet Ali Pasha will be the chief. The sultan sends to Menelik the Order in brilliants of the Osmanié and a great many presents. The consequences of this expedition are believed to far exceed those of a mere exchange of polite attentions between Sovereigns.

1922: Clever Slang

CLEVELAND — French slang is more picturesque than English slang, which has improved but little since its invention, said Dr. Clarence Stratton, director of English in the Cleveland public schools. "To call George Ruth Babe and to translate Babe into Bambino, there's nothing clever in that, unlike calling a left-handed pitcher a southpaw. To find yourself in an awful pickle is an ancient bit of slang which probably originated because of the sour quality of pickles. They are expressive and suggestive. The boy who first called a girl a peach also had a real idea."

1947: Soviet Threat

BUDAPEST — A threat of Russian intervention unless the Hungarian government complied with arrests of members of the Small Holders party was responsible for the apprehension of six parliamentaries. Matyas Rakosi, Communist leader and deputy Premier, said the arrests must be executed "or the Russians will take matters into their own hands." By maintaining they were acting against an incipient Fascist plot, Soviet elements could have acted on an interpretation of the armistice.

LANGUAGE

Pants, Breeches, Knickers and Plus Fours

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The sainted dialectician Stuart Berg Flexner liked to show us how men and women often use different words to describe the same things.

Men say *dishes* and women say *china;* men say *visitors* and women say *house guests;* men say *pants* and women say *trousers.* ("I'll sing to him," sang the female lead in the Rodgers and Hart musical "Pal Joey," adding, "and worship the *trousers* that cling to him.")

In a recent political harangue, I fussed at the impertinence of Nixonic neophytes who — during the years that I toiled in a political wilderness — were "still in *knee pants.*" A youthful colleague promptly wondered if *knee pants* was a creased, archaic term for *Bermuda shorts,* which first took that name in 1951. Julius Ozick, a dentist from New Rochelle, New York, writes: "My father, a pharmacist who ran the proverbial corner drugstore for over 50 years, used the term *knee pants* in a pejorative context. In my practice I have some elderly Jewish patients well past 80. Your mention of *knee pants* evoked a host of memories about the term."

We have here a word that is preserved as if in amber by a phrase.

Nobody wears *knee pants* anymore; we wear *shorts,* sometimes *long shorts* (the uniform of guest hosts) of the Bermuda variety. But we remember the old term by the current use of "when you were in *knee pants,*" and occasionally "when you were in *three-cornered pants,*" a fast-disappearing reference to cloth diapers in the age before Pampers and Huggies and Luvs enshrined disposability.

Welcome to the lexicon of leg coverings. Early in the third century, a Christian doctor who courageously ministered to the poor was condemned to death by the Romans; miraculously, he survived six execution attempts before his head rolled. Canonized as Saint Pantaleone — "all lion," a salute to his courage — he became a patron saint of physicians, and many boys were baptized in his honor.

Eleven centuries later, according to Robert Hendrickson's 1987 Facts on File Encyclopedia of Word and Phrase Origins, because it was considered comical to call a foolish character "all lion," the commedia dell'arte dubbed a buffoon *Pantaloon* and dressed him in skintight *breeches* that bloused out above the knee. When the word was introduced to the United States in the early 18th century, the early Sams found the *pantaloons* too long and by 1840 clipped the term to *pants.*

The English agreed to the clip but refused to go along with the sense; to them, *pants* refers to underwear, specifically "underpants," and is not a synonym for *trousers.* That word preferred by Brits comes from the Gaelic *triubhas,* originally a leg covering meeting a stocking at the knee, later extended down to the ankle, bell-bottom style, by makers of naval uniforms.

□

In American use, a woman's undergarment became *panties,* construed as plural *even though it was a singular* item that did not extend down two legs (except in the early 1950s expression *panty raid,* which was easier for college sophomores in a more sexist age to say than *panties raid*).

Meanwhile, the British — rejecting *panties* — adopted *knickers* as a synonym for "women's drawers," to mean "women's garment worn around the loins beneath the skirt." However, *the British knickers is a 19th-century* borrowing from the American author Washington Irving. His character was Diedrich Knickerbocker, signifying a descendant of Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, later New York, and in 1881 the name was shortened to *knickers* to describe "Dutch-style breeches gathered and banded just below the knee."

In America, the *knickers* remained an outer garment, sometimes called *leggings,* as the word was adopted for underwear across the ocean.

"Why is it," asks A. Sock of New York, "that if you order a pair of chairs, you get two of them, but if you order a pair of pants, you only get one of them?"

Answer: Both *pants* and *trousers* are construed as a pair, like the legs they fit around, and "a pair of," like "a couple of," uses a collective noun usually treated as plural. (A couple of guys *are* here to buy pants; the pants *are* for sale.) The *s* on the end of *pants* and *trousers* and *britches* (an 1880s variant of *breeches*) also tugs us toward treating them as plural. (Don't start up with *grits* and *scissors.*)

Though first spotted in 1893, the singularization of *pants* has increased in recent years; *pants now* often drops its *s.* Why has "a pair of pants" sometimes become "the pant"? Because of the women's *pants suit.* A man's suit consists of a jacket and a pair of pants, while a woman's suit used to be a jacket and skirt of the same material. With the popularity of women's slacks, a retronym was coined: the *pants suit,* to differentiate from the skirted suit. But try to pronounce "pants suit"; you cannot separate the *s* sounds — which is why we have the *pantsuit.*

Lest the reader get an ant in his *pant* (nope — the singular remains an oddism), let us tee off on that leg covering of fashionable golfers, *plus fours.* These baggy *knickerbockers,* with four extra inches of material, were popularized by the Prince of Wales in the 1920s. The British magazine Isis looked with disdain at "the desuetude of the traditional grey flannel 'bags' of *the undergraduate*" and announced that "*plus fours* have succeeded them." (Note the plural *have.*)

"When introduced," explains Charlotte Mankey Calasibetta in Fairchild's Dictionary of Fashion, "these *knickers* were four inches longer than the usual length." The deliberately baggy *pants,* gathered well below the knee, are worn to show off patterned wool socks and stout shoes that Scottish Highlanders called *brogues.* That word shares a root with *breeches* and, like *socks, stockings, garters,* and other coverings of our two legs and feet, takes a plural verb.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL



Corinne Dufka/Reuters

ERITREAN RITES — Priests in Asmara carrying gold and silver crosses for Epiphany, which the Orthodox Church celebrated Sunday. It commemorates the visit of the three wise men to the infant Jesus.

Lagos Blames U.S. for Bomb Wave

New York Times Service

LAGOS — Nigeria's relations with the United States have deteriorated sharply since a series of unexplained bomb attacks that senior Nigerian officials have said were backed by Western nations.

The bombings, which have taken place in the country's commercial capital, Lagos, have been aimed at military personnel and property. In the most recent, on Tuesday, an explosion destroyed a bus outside an army barracks, killing 2 and wounding 27 of its passengers, who were soldiers.

Nigeria's military government sees itself as the target of the bombing campaign, for which no one has claimed responsibility.

Government leaders have blamed the country's largest opposition group, the National Democratic Coalition, or Nadeco, many of whose members live in the United States. Nadeco, whose leadership is largely under arrest, has denied any connection with the bombings.

For two years, the United States has led international efforts to isolate the government of General Sani Abacha, accusing it of severe, widespread human-rights violations in Nigeria, which is Africa's most populous country.

The United States, the European Union and the Commonwealth all imposed limited sanctions on Nigeria in November 1995 after the execution of nine human-rights advocates, including the playwright Ken Saro-Wiwa.

Since the bombing wave began in late November, Nigerian officials have accused Washington, along with Canada and South Africa, of supporting groups that they say seek the violent overthrow of General Abacha's government.

"Because we are not yielding to their pressure," said Information Minister Walter Ofonogoro, "Western nations are now going about sponsoring people to plant bombs to cause trouble and destabilize our country."

American diplomats in Nigeria have denied any link to the bombings, which the U.S. Embassy has denounced. But Nigerian officials have repeatedly raised questions about a State Department warning last month to Americans traveling in Nigeria. Issued after the first two attacks, the statement cautioned that there might be more.

Last month, Nigeria's foreign minister, Chief Tom Ikimi, summoned the U.S. ambassador, Walter Carrington, to a meeting in the capital, Abuja. The envoy was told that the State Department travel warning had been issued to cause disruption.

Three Aid Workers Killed in Rwanda

Agence France-Presse

NAIROBI — A group of about 10 Hutu gunmen killed three Spanish aid workers and several Rwandans and severely wounded an American citizen in northwestern Rwanda, diplomats said Sunday.

The attack was launched late Saturday on a cluster of aid centers in the town of Ruhengeri, where thousands of Hutu refugees have returned from neighboring Zaire since November. Several international aid agencies, including Doctors of the World, Doctors Without Borders and Save the Children were involved, humanitarian workers in Kigali said.

The three Spaniards were working for a Spanish unit of Doctors of the World. The American, whose affiliation was unknown, underwent a leg amputation.

Several soldiers were killed and many Rwandan civilians hurt when the attackers exchanged rocket and machine-gun fire for about 90 minutes with the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Army, which intervened after the attack was launched, diplomats in Kigali said.

The attackers were believed to be former soldiers or militia from Rwanda's Hutu majority, driven from power in July 1994. Rwandan Radio said the gunmen had carried out several attacks in the region.

Aid workers from all groups attacked planned to meet with Rwandan officials Sunday to decide whether to suspend their activities in the region, a humanitarian worker said.

The attack was the worst carried out against aid groups in the region. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights suspended its activities in the Gisenyi prefecture's six communes last week after a group of armed men beat, robbed and threatened to kill a team of UN human rights observers there. On Jan. 11, a hospital was attacked and its pharmacy was pillaged at Kabaya in the same prefecture. Three Rwandans were killed.

U.S. to Pursue Land Mine Ban

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has announced that it will seek to negotiate a worldwide ban on anti-personnel mines, but it chose to take the slower of two diplomatic tracks. It also committed itself to capping and eventually eliminating the military's inventory of 7 million land mines.

The diplomatic initiative, officials acknowledged, could take several years of tough negotiating given the traditional opposition of Russia and China, both of which depend on mines far more heavily than does the United States.

Until a worldwide ban is signed, Washington will continue to use land mines.

Administration officials said they would push for the ban at the Conference on Disarmament, which opens Monday in Geneva, signaling that Pentagon officials had persuaded President Bill Clinton not to join Canada on a faster track in negotiating a ban on the weapons.

The administration's decision was not unexpected, but a few State Department officials who have warned that negotiating through the Geneva conference could be extremely slow had hoped for a different direction.

"We're putting a ceiling on the U.S. inventory" of land mines, said Robert Bell, National Security Council senior director for defense policy.

BOOKS

FINDING MAKEBA

By Alexs D. Pate. 244 pages. $21.95. Putnam.

Reviewed by Jabari Asim

EVERYTHING I read or see on television keeps telling us how terrible black men are as fathers and husbands. Nobody ever takes the time to celebrate men like you." Gwen Goodman's pronouncement to her critically ill husband sounded a resonant chord in Alexs Pate's debut effort, "Losing Absalom." Like that exploration of black masculinity and familial relations, the author's second novel, "Finding Makeba," also attempts to sift through the complex layers of a black man's identity. This time, though, the behavior of the man in question provokes condemnation, not celebration.

Ben Crestfield, an aspiring writer, feels a kinship with an emerging school of black writers: "Having felt the energy of the revolutionaries of the generation just before him, he was driven to define the contemporary black man." Ben eventually realizes the trouble with such missions: They describe a quest for which there is no singular, comprehensive end. Modern black men, like any other group of people, cannot be reduced to simple categorization.

Perhaps more aware of this conundrum than his fictional counterpart, Pate expands his narrative agenda to include other significant themes, among them the relationship between fathers and children, the effect of oppression on personal dignity, and the connection between self-respect and self-determination.

Ben makes his entrance as a promising first novelist, a native Philadelphian returning to his home town for a book signing. His visit sikes a life-changing turn when Makeba, the daughter he left behind 10 years ago, appears at the bookstore. Pate alternates chapters of Ben's autobiographical novel with passages from Makeba's journal, offered as her responses to reading her father's fictional account of their life together. This provides a framework that allows Ben to "explain" the reasons behind his abandonment of his family.

After recovering from initial shock — Ben uses the names of his daughter and his wife in his novel — Makeba records her painful memories. "I couldn't believe that you were still alive," her second journal entry concludes, "that you could know we were somewhere and you wouldn't come back."

Pate clearly has concerns that go beyond sociology and family dynamics. His work also contemplates the power of language and the limitations of the body. In both of his novels, characters "leave" their corporeal forms, sprout wings and will themselves into other places.

Unfortunately, Pate's prose seldom does justice to his ideas. Attempts at profundity are often deflated by awkward sentences — "He ached for the solidification, the transformation into his fated existence" — or incomplete metaphors: "Like a finger snap he realized what was wrong."

In "Losing Absalom" the title character reflects on his own parenting misadventures: "They could be alienated for years, live their separate lives and then, in an instant, when a father looked into the eyes of his daughter, everything could be forgiven. Two lives could become one." Pate aims for a similar dad-daughter symbiosis in "Finding Makeba" but via language that is frustratingly uneven and burdened by a deadly earnestness that frequently threatens to bring his tale's proceedings to a complete stop.

Jabari Asim is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WUBBO de Boer won an award from Le Bridgeur magazine for his play of the diagramed deal in the Generali World Individual Championship in Paris. In a deal that offered a choice between finessing and ruffing, he managed both.

His contract of four spades was reached after his opponents had bid to three no-trump. That contract would have made easily after a normal lead. Only an unusual diamond would have given East a problem.

De Boer ruffed the opening club lead and realized that he would need to locate the heart jack and get good breaks in both major suits. It was clear that East held long, strong clubs and two outside aces.

The obvious play of leading to the heart queen was not promising, because East would probably win, cash the *trump* ace and lead another. That would have defeated the contract.

So South put his fortunes to the test by leading the heart ten and finessing. This drove out the ace, and another club was led, forcing a second ruff. The routine play of leading a spade to the king would have been defeated by a duck, since another club play would be fatal after the second round of trumps. Unblocking hearts by casting the queen would also have failed, for the defense would have been able to maneuver a heart ruff for East.

So de Boer sacrificed the advantage he had apparently gained from the heart finesse. He cashed the heart king, crashing dummy's queen, and ruffed a heart with the spade king. It did not matter whether East overruffed. South could draw trumps and score his last three hearts.

NORTH
♠ K 6
♡ Q 6
◇ K Q 10 7 6 2
♣ Q 10 5

WEST
♠ 7 2
♡ J 5 3
◇ A J 5 4
♣ 9 8 7 6

EAST (D)
♠ A 9 8
♡ A 7
◇ 8 8
♣ A K J 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ Q J 10 5 4 3
♡ K 10 9 8 4 2
◇ 3
♣ —

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 N.T.	2 ♠	Dbl.	Pass
3 N.T.	4 ♡	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club nine.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Garb for Superman
5 Ice cream dessert
10 Work detail, for short
14 Singer Guthrie
15 Ness of "The Untouchables"
16 —— Strauss (jeans maker)
17 What a ghost may give you
18 Coup d'——
19 Boundary
21 Meat cuts
22 Stockholmer
23 Wise one
24 Pay no attention
25 Georgia city where Little Richard was born
29 Western hero
31 Keeps away from
33 "Whose Life ——Anyway?" (1981 movie)
34 Suffix with cash
37 Factory on a stream
38 Department at an auto shop
40 Fairy tale starter
41 Tally (up)
42 Bundled cotton
43 "Well said!"
45 Honkers
48 A Musketeer
49 Pass —— (make the grade)
50 Poll amts.
52 Bar for a bird
53 California lake resort
55 Notwithstanding, briefly
56 Actress Chase
58 With feet pointing in
61 Above, in Berlin
62 Not moving
63 Singer Fitzgerald
64 Articulates
65 Go along (with)
66 Enemy's opposite

DOWN

1 Hamster's home
2 "East of Eden" brother
3 Slog (through)
4 Dawn goddess
5 Obscure
6 Hardy and North
7 Bearing
8 Most domineering
9 Numerical ending
10 Quite a few, after "a"
11 "Network" co-star
12 Dodge, as a question
13 Commend
18 African antelope
22 Perturbed state
23 Loam
26 Grain for grinding
28 Baby doll's cry
27 Enthusiastic
28 One way to quit
30 Personnel person
32 Outpouring
35 Reverberate
36 "Cheers" actor Roger
39 Emulating Paul Revere
40 Inning parts
42 This and that
44 Granola-like
46 Katharine Hepburn has four
47 Globe
48 Opera star Nellie
51 "Veddy" British actor Robert
52 Papal name
54 Finish for teen or golden
58 Auto commuter's bane
59 "War is ——"
57 Singer Anita
58 Actress Zadora
60 Wonderland drink

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 17

A	C	C	L	I	V	I	T	Y		A	L	G	O	L
R	U	R	I	T	A	N	I	A		L	E	A	V	E
C	L	E	V	E	L	A	N	D		S	A	M	E	S
A	L	P		M	O	W	S		E	X	P	E	N	T
D	E	E	R		R	E	T	O	R	T		B	R	R
E	D	S	E	L			A	J	E	R		A	A	A
		D	E	S	C	R	I	S	E			L	T	D
E	M	P	O	W	E	R		J	U	B	I	L	E	E
A	I	R		W	A	I	T	A	S	E	C			
S	S	E		A	Q	E	R			K	E	E	L	S
E	S	S		L	A	T	I	A	T		S	L	O	P
D	O	T	E	L	L		S	T	R	A	I		P	O	E
O	U	I	D	A		S	U	S	R	O	G	A	T	E
U	L	R	I	C		U	N	O	P	P	O	S	E	D
T	A	S	T	E		N	E	W	S	S	T	O	R	Y

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TRADE FAIRS AND CONGRESSES IN GERMANY

DYNAMIC ROLE MODEL FOR THE SERVICE SECTOR

Germany's trade fairs are a thriving service industry in themselves, besides boosting related businesses.

A range of new and newly renovated fairgrounds and facilities is helping Germany's trade fair sector, the world's largest, to contend with an increasing number of international competitors. The trade fair authorities' success also bodes well for Germany's service sector.

Services are widely regarded as the Achilles' heel of Germany's powerhouse economy. While the country's manufacturing sector moves from one output and export record to another, its service sector – despite the protection and profitability offered by a thicket of often informal barriers – barely manages to meet local needs, let alone attract an international clientele.

Such is the verdict of many economic pundits, who draw unfavorable comparisons between Germany's service sector and those of the United States and Britain. These critics decry the surliness and lack of interest that are supposedly endemic among the German service sector's personnel, and the dearth of entrepreneurial élan and imagination displayed by the companies employing them.

Core competences

All these criticisms have a certain validity. They pertain, however, largely to the retailing side of the service sector. As in all developed countries, business-to-business services, including shipping, order processing and technical backup, account for the bulk of the German sector's employment and output. And these are actually quite good.

In fact, Germany has long been home to one of the world's most successful service industries, whose achievements and characteristics show that services could be as much a German specialty as the manufacture of high-performance cars.

This paragon of serviceability is the country's trade fair sector. In 1996, according to figures released by the Union Internationale des Foires, the sector's professional association, around 5,500 trade fairs were staged worldwide. Of them, around 450 were major events that drew exhibitors from outside their own area. Of these, 150 were events serving as the focal points of their particular international business sectors.

Germany's 55 trade fair and congress authorities held some 1,260 fairs and exhibitions in 1996, renting 6 million square meters of floor space to 143,000 exhibitors

Over two-thirds of these events were staged by Germany's "Big Eleven" trade fair authorities. As a whole, the country's trade fair sector generated some very impressive statistics.

The country's 55 trade fair and congress authorities held some 1,260 fairs and exhibitions in 1996. They rented 6 million square meters of floor space to some 143,000 exhibitors, whose stands were visited by 9 million people, according to the Cologne-based AUMA (Austellungs- und Messe-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft e.V., or Confederation of German Trade Fair and Exhibition Industries).

Breaking new records

All of these figures were above or near 1995's record levels. Since many important trade fairs are held in odd-numbered years, even-numbered ones are traditionally off years for Germany's trade fair sector. This makes the 1996 figures even more impressive – and puts the industry in a position to set new records in 1997.

Perhaps the most important of 1996's numbers: 44 percent of all exhibitors came from outside Germany. This figure, also rising in two-year increments, is set to break the 50 percent mark some time after the turn of the century. To put this in context, a 10 percent share of foreign exhibitors is considered a major success by most trade fair authorities.

The statistics are even more remarkable considering the relative disadvantages under which Germany's trade fairs operate. "Germany isn't blessed with a Côte d'Azur climate or low costs of accommodation," says Friedrich W. Bertram, head of press and information at Köln Messe, Cologne's trade fair authority. "Nor are all of its trade fair cities such tourist 'musts' as Paris or London. It's obviously the merits of its trade fairs themselves – their services, efficiency and market orientation – that are the attraction."

The impact of these trade fairs upon their communities and environs is, of course, far greater than indicated by turnover alone. Medium-sized cities like Hannover, Leipzig and Düsseldorf – all with populations of around half a million – have large-sized corps of public relations agencies, technical translators and multimedia display experts. Many of these service providers live on the business generated by local trade fairs.

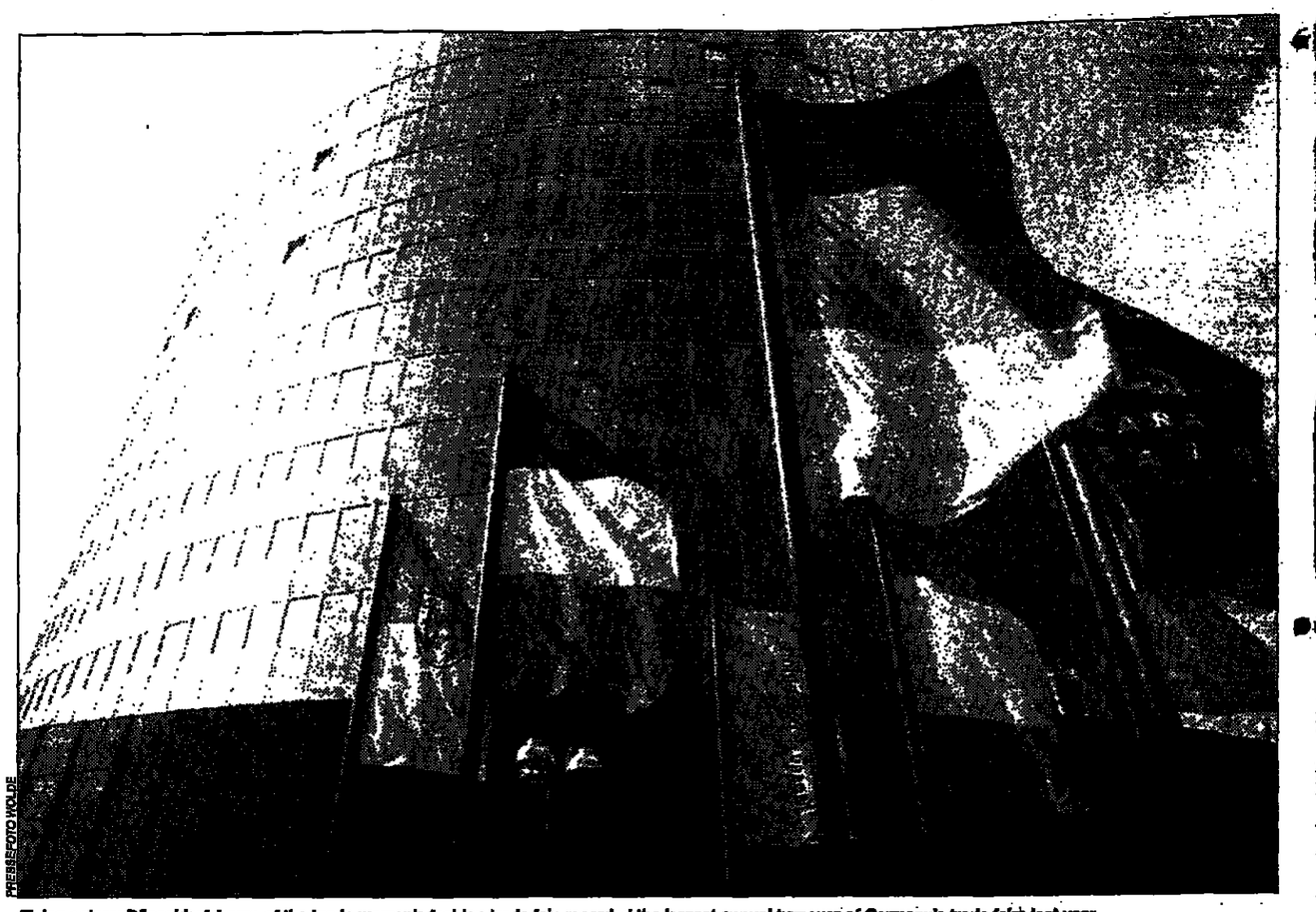
Secondary business

All told, this "secondary business" is estimated by experts to amount to four or five times the turnover realized by the fairgrounds themselves. Düsseldorf's trade fair authority pegs this multiplier at nine times turnover.

Why, then, doesn't the phenomenal success of its trade fairs translate into a positive opinion of Germany's service sector as a whole? Is it that the trade fair area constitutes an exception in the service sector, and if so, why?

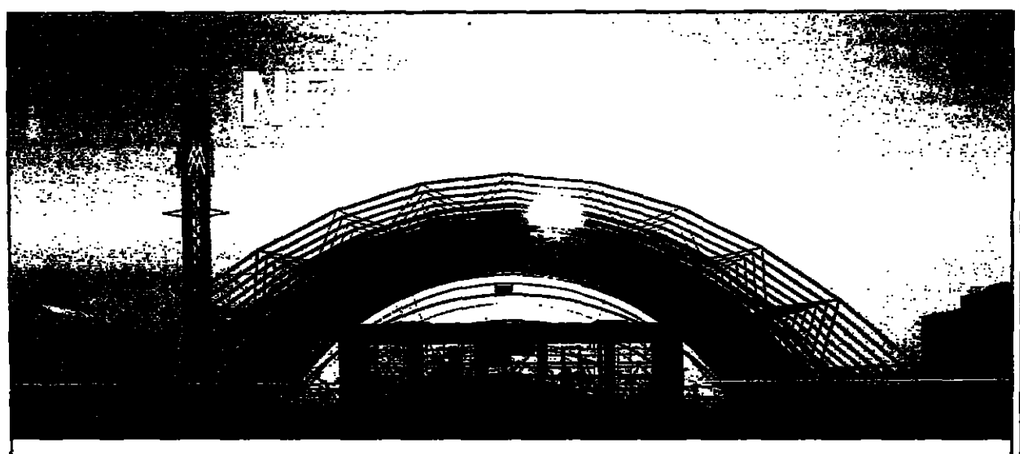
"There is very definitely a spillover effect from the trade fairs, at least on the host communities, and vice-versa," says Cornelia Wohlfarth, chairman of the managing board of Leipziger Messe GmbH, Leipzig's trade fair authority. "I think it's no accident that such trade fair venues as Leipzig and Frankfurt – the two oldest in the world – have also long been pioneers of new forms of commercial enterprise and communication. While Germany's service sector as a whole may not enjoy unqualified respect, the sectors in Leipzig, Frankfurt and other leading cities most definitely do."

Says Mr. Bertram: "I think the eagerness to be of assistance, to anticipate exhibitor and visitor needs and wishes, does distinguish the trade fairs from the rest of the service sector. These qualities have arisen from the truly international character of the trade fair business. Each of the world's business activities is served by a large number of competing trade fairs, and the German fair authorities don't have, by any means, a monopoly on good ideas and people. Our trade fairs are constantly vying for custom with the highly capable authorities in Paris, Milan and the rest of the world. This international level of competition differs in intensity from that of the local outlets serving what is, in effect, a captive clientele."



PRESSEFOTO WOLKE

Flying colors: Düsseldorf, home of the Igedo women's fashion trade fair, recorded the largest annual turnover of Germany's trade fairs last year.



THE LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

Trade fairs and exhibitions 1997

(Excerpt)

LEIPZIGER MODE MESSE*
Fashion Fair
February 8-10, Exhibition Centre

Contracting Leipzig*
International Trade Fair for Apparel, Textile and Cooperation
February 8-10, Exhibition Centre

TerraTec
Trade Fair and Forum for Global Environment Markets
March 4-7, Exhibition Centre

CADEAUX Leipzig*
Trade Fair for Gifts and Ideas for the Home
March 15-17, Exhibition Centre

Leipziger Buchmesse und 3. Leipziger Antiquariatsmesse
Leipzig Book Fair and Antiquarian Fair
March 20-23, City Centre

Leipziger Messe
AUTO MOBIL INTERNATIONAL
Leipzig Fair AUTOMOBIL INTERNATIONAL
April 5-13, Exhibition Centre

europrom leipzig '97
European Programme and Media Fair
May 22-23, Exhibition Centre

internet vision
Info Show for Business and Leisure
May 22-25, Exhibition Centre

LEIPZIGER MODE MESSE*
Fashion Fair
August 9-11, Exhibition Centre

Contracting Leipzig*
International Trade Fair for Apparel, Textiles and Cooperation
August 9-11, Exhibition Centre

Interpharm**
Pharmaceutical Trade Fair and Conference
June 7-8, City Centre

MIDORA*
The Leipzig Clocks, Watches and Jewellery Trade Fair
August 30 - September 1, Exhibition Centre

COMFORTEX*
Trade Fair for Interior Furnishings and Decoration
September 5-7, Exhibition Centre

CADEAUX Leipzig*
Trade Fair for Gifts and Ideas for the Home
September 6-8, Exhibition Centre

Innovationsmesse Leipzig
Trade Fair for Innovation
September 17-20, Exhibition Centre

Bau-Fachmesse Leipzig
The Leipzig Construction Trade Fair
October 22-26, Exhibition Centre

GÄSTE 97
International Trade Fair for Restaurant, Hotel and Catering Business
November 9-13, Exhibition Centre

Leipziger Messe
Touristik & Caravaning
Tourism & Caravanning Fair
November 19-23, Exhibition Centre

• Subject to alteration • *Trade visitors only • **Visiting exhibition

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NEW EVENTS, NEW INCARNATIONS

Virtual venues, head-to-head scheduling and fast food characterize the current calendar.

In Germany's trade fair sector, 1997 actually started on Sept. 1, 1996. It was then that what has been called "1997's most exciting development" was put into operation by Hannover's Deutsche Messe AG. GLOBIS is Germany's full-fledged "virtual trade fair." Now one of three such Web fairs in Germany, GLOBIS currently contains the "stands" of 15,000 companies offering 60,000 products and services (address: http://www.globis.de).

Not surprisingly, the Internet, still in a phase of strong expansion in Germany, forms a prime focus of 1997's other new events. Following the lead of Düsseldorf and its Internet World (Nov. 26-28, 1996), Leipzig is launching Internet Vision '97 on May 22. Five days later, in a head-to-head slotting, Internet World Berlin will follow. Munich will present its own Internet World on June 4.

Single market

Surveys have shown that Germany has close to a 40 percent rate of single-person households, and the figure is growing. The singles make up a large market for fast food. Along with *Döner kebab* and hamburgers, their favorite fare is pizza, deep-frozen or home-delivered. New events catering to this enthusiasm include Berlin's PizzaTec (Jan. 24-26). Other new "lifestyle" fairs include Essen's Gourmet (Feb. 12-16). The specialist for such events, Munich's MMG, which has launched six of them over the past four years, is taking a break from the fair-launching business. Its only start-up in 1997 is a fashion fair.

In addition to the above-mentioned events, Messe Berlin is launching five other events, making it the "innovator of the year" among the country's fair authorities. In attempting to establish themselves, all of the country's new events will be facing the same odds – less than 50 percent of all new fairs in Germany are still around after being staged three times.

These new events will increase the number of fairs of national and international importance to 133 in 1997, from 129 in 1996.

Germany's major trade fair authorities are in the midst of a four-year, 4.5 billion Deutsche mark ($2.8 billion) program of capital investment. This program will increase the amount of usable floor space by 6.7 percent, to 2.27 million square meters. Another beneficiary of this expenditure is the fairgrounds' communications and transport infrastructure.

Virtual fairs, exhibitions comprising entire central business districts, events held in decommissioned industrial buildings and airports – all of the new-look venues now being used by Germany's imaginative trade fair authorities have one thing in common. They don't physically move.

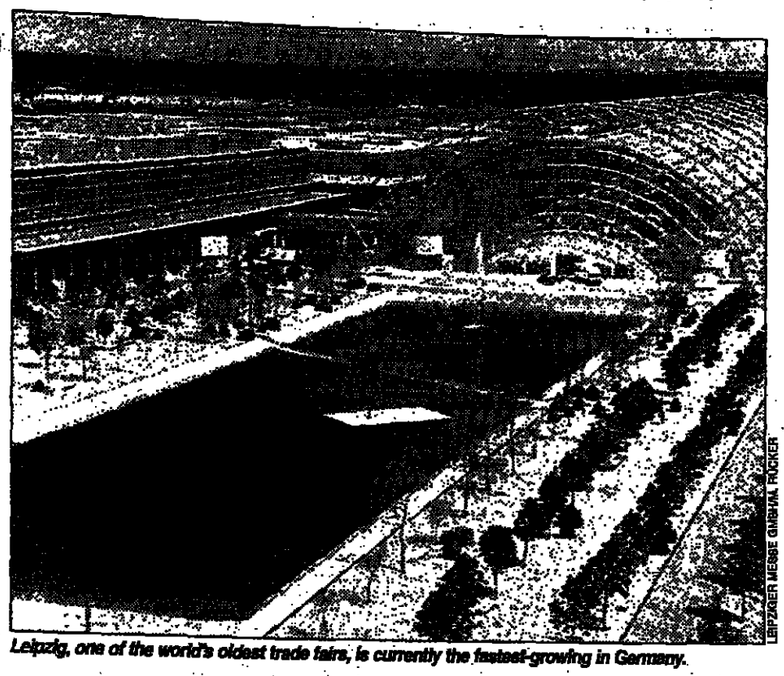
An exception is the "Elbe 2000" venue – two ships presenting the latest in marine technologies. To be held for the third time, this exhibition, staged by Hamburg Messe und Congress, will be docked in Prague on Sept. 5-6, 1997 before making its way downstream to Magdeburg, Saxony-Anhalt on Sept. 12-3.

Major 1997 Trade Fairs in Germany

International Furniture Fair	Cologne	Jan. 13-19	designer furniture
IGW	Berlin	Jan. 17-26	food industry
boot Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf	Jan. 18-26	yachts
International Toy Fair	Nuremberg	Jan. 31-Feb. 5	toys
Herren-Mode-Woche	Cologne	Jan. 31-Feb. 2	men's apparel
UTECH	Berlin	Feb. 17-21	environmental technologies
KUNTEC	Leipzig	Feb. 19-22	plastics processing
TerraTec	Leipzig	March 4-7	environmental technologies
ITB	Berlin	March 8-16	tourism
CeBIT	Hannover	March 13-19	information and communication technologies
Book Fair	Leipzig	March 20-23	publishing
AUTO MOBIL INTERNATIONAL	Leipzig	April 5-13	automobiles
IDS	Cologne	April 8-12	dentistry
Hannover Fair Industry	Hannover	April 14-19	capital goods
Igedo	Düsseldorf	April 20-22	women's fashion
AERO	Friedrichshafen	April 23-27	aviation
INTERHOSPITAL	Hannover	June 3-6	hospital supplies
IMPRINTA	Düsseldorf	June 4-10	printing
ACHEMA	Frankfurt	June 9-14	chemistry
POPKOMM	Cologne	Aug. 14-17	pop music
IFA	Berlin	Aug. 30-Sept. 7	communication technologies and products
EMO	Hannover	Sept. 10-17	metal processing
IAA	Frankfurt	Sept. 11-21	automobiles
FachPack	Nuremberg	Sept. 24-26	packaging
Anuga	Cologne	Oct. 11-16	food industry
Book Fair	Frankfurt	Oct. 15-20	publishing
Expopharm	Düsseldorf	Oct. 16-19	pharmaceuticals
Biotechnica	Hannover	Oct. 21-23	biotechnologies
REHA	Düsseldorf	Oct. 22-25	rehabilitation technologies
Systems	Munich	Oct. 27-31	information and communication technologies
A+A	Düsseldorf	Nov. 4-7	workers' safety
Productronica	Munich	Nov. 11-14	electronics-based production
MEDICA	Düsseldorf	Nov. 19-22	medical supplies

SPONSORED SECTION

TRADE FAIRS AND CONGRESSES IN GERMANY



LEIPZIGER MESSE GMBH/M. RÜCKER

Leipzig, one of the world's oldest trade fairs, is currently the fastest-growing in Germany.

FINALLY, WHO'S THE LARGEST OF THEM ALL?

Identifying the top ranker among German trade fairs is all a matter of how you count them.

Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hannover and Munich all lay claim to being Germany's number-one trade fair venue. All have impressive statistics to back up their claim. In 1996, Hannover had the largest amount of floor space available for rental. It also held the world's two largest trade fairs (in terms of floor space and exhibitors): CeBIT and Hannover Fair Industry. Düsseldorf, meanwhile, recorded the largest annual turnover and the largest amount of gross space occupied. Frankfurt, powered by the runaway success of its Book Fair, had the largest total number of trade visitors and exhibitors in 1996. It also racked up the largest amount of net floor space rented.

Cologne stages 25 flagship fairs, according to the city's authority the largest number in Germany. Munich, while not finishing first in any of these categories, reports having the most top-three finishes among them. Berlin's International Tourism Bourse and International Green Week are said to be the single best-attended of all the country's events.

Five other authorities have also legitimate number-one claims. Boosted by its unequaled pull within its catchment area – Germany's new states and bordering areas in Central and Eastern Europe – Leipzig is currently the fastest-growing among the country's major authorities. Hamburg and Essen report achieving the highest turnover and greatest number of events per square meter of floor space, respectively. Nuremberg has a roster of number-one events in the toys, brewing and air-conditioning sectors. Building on the strengths of its local business community, Stuttgart has displayed a proclivity for developing high-tech fairs covering such leading edge areas as CAD/CAM-based design and microsystems.

And moving right up...

Led by upstart Friedrichshafen, a number of smaller-sized authorities have been trying to break into the big leagues via hot new events. Friedrichshafen's calendar features such new and fast-moving events as AERO, Eurobike and Interboot.

Some 40 other authorities make a good living serving the needs of their local and regional business communities. "If you look at the figures, very few of the so-called national and international trade fairs attract more than 20 percent to 30 percent of visitors and exhibitors outside their own area," says a longtime Ulm trade fair veteran. "At our fairs, exhibitors and visitors get a relatively comprehensive overview of their particular industry, and they get it within a short travel time and without having to make an overnight stay."

Other trade fair authorities have successfully concentrated on technological niches. Karlsruhe and Freiburg hold a number of fairs covering the various areas of the environmental technologies sector.

This description may give the impression that a Holy Roman Empire-like coexistence prevails in Germany's trade fair scene. But this is not the case. Many of the local authorities are vigorously marketing their "event creation and management" services to facilities located elsewhere in Germany. Heckmann and other private organizers constantly strive to develop new events in "open cities," like Dresden, which lack puissant authorities of their own.

FAIR AUTHORITIES LOOK TO MARKETS OUTSIDE GERMANY

International outreach is the name of the game, with the current focus on Asia.

Messe Frankfurt, Frankfurt's trade fair authority, plans to increase the number of shows it stages outside Germany from 15 to 100 by the year 2004. Hamburg Messe und Congress is using an ever-growing number of congresses, exhibitions and fair-in-fair participations – 15 in 1997 – to work the East European and Asian markets. Messe Leipzig has blanketed the same areas with outreach offices holding "fair preps," in which potential exhibitors are taught the ins and outs of participating in international events.

Even such conservatives as Köln Messe, which has long eschewed the by-now common practice of spinning off feeder and farm-league events, seems to be joining the trend. Cologne's authority is set to team up with NOWEA, its counterpart in Düsseldorf and long one of the country's most expansion-minded authorities, to found an international event marketing arm.

The reasons for these moves are obvious. Germany's trade fair calendar is already jam-packed. Only events serving emerging and regional needs, such as Leipzig's new-look line-up and Hannover's successful premiere of CeBIT Home, have a chance of survival. The story is the same in the rest of Western Europe, where a whopping 4,300 trade fairs are held, a figure rising at a rate of 7 percent annually.

In Asia and the Americas, it's an entirely different story. The economies of South and Southeast Asia, including China, have been growing at an average annual rate of 8 percent, generating a huge demand for trade fairs. The number of Asian-based events has accordingly been rising sharply, at an 11 percent clip, according to Germany's Wirtschafts-Woche business weekly.

The British factor

This expansion represents an opportunity too large to be left to the British multinationals, long the main organizers of trade fairs in much of Asia. But the Germans' rush to joust with the British has something of a pre-emptive strike about it.

Although they've expended years of effort and millions of pounds, the British have never really been able to crack the German market. Now, after undergoing a wave of mergers, the British multinationals plan on using the profits gained in Asia for a new onslaught on the German market. Or such, at least, is the Germans' fear.

The British bring an impressive size and reach to the fray. In October, the Blenheim Group merged with United News & Media's Freeman Miller subsidiary, forming the world's largest event organizer, with total revenues of $888 million in 1995. This is twice the size of the Messe Düsseldorf group, the largest in Germany. The new giant organizes 260 international events a year, three times as many as all of Germany's authorities put together (counting those events outside Germany).



KÖLNMESSE

Cologne is setting up an international marketing arm.

U.S. showcases

It's a very different story in the United States, which has largely remained the province of local organizers, and where other factors besides rates of growth are proving irresistible to German organizers.

North America's incredibly productive high-tech sectors have spawned – and are spawning – a large number of new companies with exciting products. These are showcased at such events as Comdex and Wescon, making these U.S. trade fairs "must" events on many German companies' calendars.

Not prepared to beat the North Americans on their own turf, the Germans are joining them. For companies wishing to exhibit at North American events, Germany's trade fair authorities organize joint stands.

They also offer complete travel packages for executives planning to attend the fairs.

CONGRESSES: NO LONGER A SIDESHOW

Bigger, better facilities are encouraging the growth of these related business gatherings.

While Germany is number one in the world in trade fairs, it ranks a surprising fourth or fifth in the CCC (congresses, conventions and conferences) area, depending on which international organization is doing the ranking.

Thick on the ground

Germany's business community, Europe's largest by far, is structured into hundreds of chambers, trade associations and other professional bodies, all with their own local chapters and subassociations. As each organization stages annual get-togethers, the country's CCC sector would seem to be assured of a built-in business supply.

Wolfram Svoboda, managing director of Berlin's International Congress Center, long one of the world's prime venues in the CCC area, points out: "These figures generally comprise all meetings, even those only involving a few dozen people getting together for social reasons. I'm sure if you only included major professional events – those attended by more than 100 participants and involving business, technical and academic subjects – Germany would have a leading position."

The German CCC sector – with the notable exceptions of Berlin and other major facilities – could be said to have suffered from benign neglect in the past. Frankfurt, with claims to being the world's leading trade fair venue, didn't even make the rankings of the world's 50 most important CCC sites.

Spanking new facility

The problem was the lack of a modern facility, rectified in November by the commissioning of the Congress Center Messe Frankfurt. With a capacity of 5,000, the new 15,000-square-meter facility is just one of a half-dozen now coming onstream in Germany.

"The rankings make a distinction between trade fairs, where products and services are exhibited, and congresses, where ideas and information are exchanged," says Rudolf Huber, spokesman for Leipziger Messe GmbH, which commissioned its new fairgrounds – containing a futuristic congress center – in the spring of 1996. "As this distinction is hopelessly outdated, I don't think the rankings have all that much validity in today's world."

He adds: "We're seeing a rapid convergence between the trade fair and congress sectors, and it's coming from both sides. Today's trade fairs have an ever-greater amount of what I call 'fairware' – associated congresses, presentations and other get-togethers. Rather than making product presentations an appendage restricted to foyers, today's congresses generally build in full-fledged, in-depth exhibitions."

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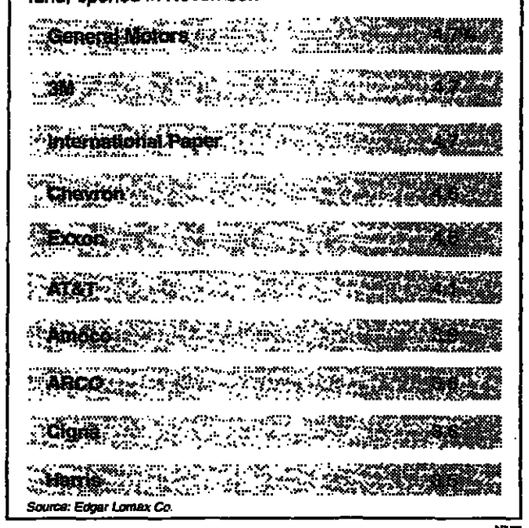


MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 17

A New Fund's Bets

The current top 10 holdings of the Profit Lomax Value fund, opened in November.



Source: Edgar Lomax Co.

NYT

Korean Unrest Casts A Shadow at OECD

Was Seoul Let In Too Quickly?

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Some of the most anxious spectators of the street protests in Seoul are half a world away, in a genteel quarter of Paris.

At the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the exclusive club of rich nations that South Korea joined last month, officials are hoping fervently for a peaceful settlement to the strikes. And not just because they dislike tear-gassing.

The 29 members of the OECD — the countries that hold nearly all the world's wealth and power — are in a pickle. They are facing the consequences of having allowed, and encouraged, the entry of a new class of member.

In the past two years, South Korea and three other formerly poor nations — Mexico, Poland and Hungary — have joined what for two decades had been a bastion of the developed world. Some here fear that the case of South Korea, where the government rammed anti-labor laws through Parliament, shows that by admitting such countries before they have completed their transitions to Western-style democracy, the organization has opened itself to embarrassment and internal strife.

"Globalization has a political price that is not just paid by opening markets and deregulating," the newspaper Le Monde said in a front-page editorial about the South Korean situation last week. "It assumes respect for procedures and principles that form the rules of the democratic game in industrialized countries."

An American diplomatic source said, "This will be a test of whether the OECD, by bringing these countries in, can orient them more toward the OECD model."

The organization has certain requirements for admission, most of them concerned with reducing barriers to trade and investment, as well as protecting the environment. But it has no formal requirement that labor laws meet international standards.

When it joined, South Korea promised to "reform existing laws and regulations on industrial relations in line with internationally accepted standards, including those concerning basic human rights such as freedom of association and collective bargaining," according to a letter from the foreign minister at the time, Gong Ro Myung, to the OECD secretary-general, Donald Johnston.

The organization declined to comment on the new labor laws until after a formal review Wednesday. But insiders said it seemed clear that Seoul had yet to fulfill the promise in the letter.

Instead, on Dec. 26, the governing New Korea Party met in a secret predawn session of the National Assembly with no opposition members present and enacted a major revision of the labor laws that gave companies the right to lay off workers and hire temporary employees. Mr. Kim's government said the labor laws had been drawn up to meet its obligations to the organization. But it actually deferred compliance by putting off recognition of all but the government-sanctioned Federation of Korea Trade Unions until 2002.

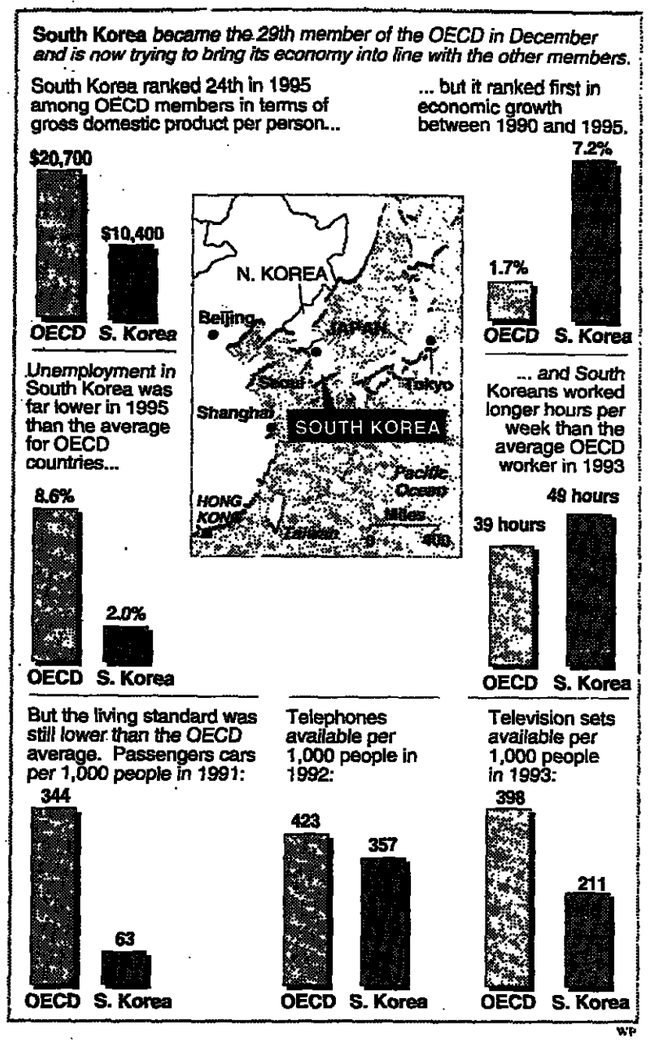
While Seoul had promised no specific date for recognition of multiple unions, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development had been under the impression it was to occur quickly, and its trade union advisory committee condemned the law.

A delegation from the committee spent the past week in Seoul and left Thursday — reportedly under threat of deportation for siding with the unions — to return to Paris for an official review of the Korean situation. The organization is unlikely to take formal action.

"The OECD is not a policeman," Mr. Johnston said. "It exercises its opinions on members through the peer review process," meaning informal contacts among members.

"What incentives would there be to improve if they were outside the club?" he asked. "I don't see a downside to letting South Korea in, and I see a substantial upside."

Kevin Sullivan in Tokyo contributed to this report.



Italian Group Buys Banco di Napoli Stake

BNL and INA to Recapitalize Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni SpA and Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA have won the auction to buy Banco di Napoli, ending the government's search for a buyer to bail out the unprofitable southern bank.

Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi announced the results of the auction Saturday, saying INA and BNL would pay 61.6 billion lire ($39.6 million) for the 60 percent stake in the bank. He said the buyers also would inject fresh money into the bank, the largest south of Rome.

The INA-BNL consortium was expected to win the auction, which attracted only one other bidder, Mediocredito Centrale SpA, a state-controlled medium-term lender. Mr. Ciampi said Mediocredito had not met all the conditions of the bid.

The recently privatized INA and the state-controlled BNL are expected to take control of Banco di Napoli in March.

The sale to INA and BNL should be the final chapter in what has been the costliest rescue in Italian banking history. Last year, the Treasury injected 2 trillion lire into the bank, which has posted 5 trillion lire in losses since 1993, and set up an entity that will guarantee 12.4 trillion lire of its problem loans.

Analysts predict that Napoli will post a loss of another 1.7 trillion lire in 1996. The government said any losses for 1996 would have to be absorbed by BNL and INA.

Banco di Napoli lost trillions of lire on loans made in the south of Italy. The losses prompted judicial investigations and lawsuits accusing former managers of the company of balance-sheet fraud, and of awarding loans on the basis of political connections.

Mr. Ciampi launched the Banco di Napoli auction in October and said Saturday that he was disappointed that there had not been more outside interest in the sale.

He said the BNL-INA offer represented more than just a simple salvage operation; it was a development plan that would help the entire domestic banking market.

"We weren't interested in simply saving the bank but in creating something new," Mr. Ciampi said.

Banco di Napoli's director general, Federico Pepe, who has been implementing cost cuts and asset sales at the bank since he was brought in by the Treasury in June 1995, said, "INA is a strong institution and would be welcome."

He added that he was confident the bank's new owners would ask him to stay on in his post.

Banco di Napoli was present, as a lender, in some of the highest-profile corporate disasters of the past few years. In addition, many of the bank's small and medium-sized business clients suffered from the troubled economy in southern Italy.

The stake gives INA, which was privatized by the government in June, to sell insurance through Banco di Napoli's 756 branches in southern Italy. The acquisition adds 44 trillion lire to BNL's deposit base. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Credit Foncier Workers Prolong Standoff Over Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The head of one of the oldest French banks, which is due to be liquidated because of bad property loans, was held hostage by the staff for a third day Sunday after talks with the government failed to allay employees' fears over job losses.

Hundreds of workers at Credit Foncier de France occupied the bank's headquarters and held its governor, Jerome Meyssonnier, prisoner in an effort to delay a government plan to dismantle the bank it rescued from collapse last year.

Finance Minister Jean Arthuis sought to appease the employees Saturday night, saying "the door remains open" to any potential purchasers of the troubled financial institution.

But union leaders said they were disappointed with Mr. Arthuis's stance. An official of the pro-Socialist CFDT trade union, Monique Bidault, said Sunday that a "magnifying glass" would be needed to find any concessions in Mr. Arthuis's communiqué and that there was no breakthrough.

The 145-year-old private bank ran into trouble last year after posting a 10.8 billion franc ($2 billion) loss for 1995. After no buyer turned up to rescue the struggling institution, the French government ordered a state bank to take over Credit Foncier and announced plans for a breakup.

The government said it was forced to act to prevent a bank collapse wreaking havoc in financial markets, where Credit Foncier was the second largest issuer of bonds after the state.

Mr. Arthuis is proposing to spin off Credit Foncier's housing loans and commercial business to another group, the cooperatively run Credit Immobilier, which has pledged to take 1,500 staff.

But unions are campaigning for a stay of execution for Credit Foncier, which currently employs 3,300 people, in hope of finding a rescue partner prepared to keep it intact.

The staff began occupying the bank's Paris headquarters Friday. It has since been joined by workers from provincial branches at Laval, Tours and Rennes.

"It is a shame we have to occupy the building and hold the managers here," a union leader, Alain Deleu, said Sunday. "We are doing this in a dignified way and we are working day by day to change things and win."

Union officials promised that a skeleton service would be available to clients when the bank's branches reopen Monday, in a move designed to demonstrate the staff's "responsibility" toward customers and to avoid "disorganizing" the bank.

Mr. Arthuis said Saturday the government would respect the employees' interests and remained open to other options should another buyer for the troubled bank turn up. But it also had an obligation to French taxpayers, he said.

Although Credit Foncier is private, its top managers have always been named by the state because of its strategic role. Unions say it was these managers who "overloaded" the 1995 results with provisions of 13.6 billion francs for reckless property dealings in the late 1980s.

The standoff is a new test for Prime Minister Alain Juppe's government, which is running a tight spending policy in the run-up to one European currency.

The government has repeatedly bowed to union protests, raising the question of whether it can stay the course with its austerity budget. Paris has said it would take 5 billion francs to keep the bank in one piece. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Salomon and Fidelity Team Up on Stock Issues

By Peter Truell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fidelity Investment Co. and Salomon Brothers Inc. have announced a unique alliance that will give the giant mutual fund company better access to stock offerings and sophisticated research and give the Wall Street firm an instant retail brokerage network.

Under the arrangement, Fidelity, a provider of discount brokerage and other financial services, will distribute for three years its retail network stock offerings lead-managed by Salomon in return for guaranteed access to Salomon's equity offerings and research. Fidelity's retail brokerage and mutual fund operations have 6.1 million customers.

The alliance, announced Friday, represents a direct challenge to big brokerage firms, such as Merrill Lynch & Co., Smith Barney Inc. and PaineWebber Inc., which have traditionally dominated the retail market.

The deal should also allow Fidelity Brokerage Services Inc., the discount retail brokerage unit, to break into the ranks of Wall Street firms that sell such issues, or at least the ones lead-managed by Salomon. It is thus likely to pose a challenge to the handful of firms that dominate that business.

Under the agreement, Fidelity is guaranteed at least 10 percent of any equity offering lead-managed by Salomon. Last year, Salomon ranked sixth as a lead manager in American equity underwritings.

The alliance could pose some risks for each company. By breaking the established mold, Fidelity, part of FMR Corp., and Salomon might offend some firms they currently do business with, although officials at both companies denied that this was a concern.

For example, Salomon deals with many mutual fund companies that might object to an arrangement that gives Fidelity privileged access to Salomon's offerings.

Also the exclusive nature of the relationship would presumably prevent either firm from forging similar relationships with other parties.

Still, analysts reacted positively to the plan, which was announced Friday.

"Clearly Fidelity is a powerful distributor and has access to a large part of the retail market," she said. "It will cost Salomon less to access Fidelity's retail distribution system than to build its own."

CYBERSCAPE

Sun's Java: Can It Burn Microsoft?

By Paul Floren
International Herald Tribune

Although it seemed unlikely a few months ago, Sun Microsystems Inc., a U.S. producer of workstation computers, has emerged as the leading candidate to break Microsoft Corp.'s dominance over the direction of software development.

Sun's breakthrough did not come from its popular line of workstations, which is the company's main business, nor from the powerful computer chips that it makes. Instead, Java, Sun's computer language that operates on virtually any machine, has the potential to become the operating system of choice in a world of networks.

Java lets computers work together even if they are using different operating systems.

A report from Forrester Research, which specializes in computer-industry analysis, said that 58 percent of information-technology executives "say Java poses a great threat to the Microsoft monopoly."

Sun got Java going in May 1995 by licensing it to Netscape Communications Corp., an Internet browser software maker, through its JavaSoft unit.

Now, according to Alan Baratz, president of JavaSoft: "It is obvious that the industry values the principal tenet of Java: the ability to write programs once and have them run anywhere, regardless of the underlying operating system or microprocessor."



In December, JavaSoft, Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp., Netscape, Oracle Corp. and more than 100 other companies highlighted their commitment to the Java platform with their support of the "100% Pure Java" initiative, under which Java will be commercialized.

Mr. Baratz said Java had now become "the de facto standard for the development of cross-platform, network-based applications."

JavaSoft currently employs 300 people and expects that number to double by the end of 1997. There are more than 1 million informal users of the language, and an estimated 200,000 serious Java software developers.

Currently, about 35 percent of the sites on the World Wide Web use Java. Small applications written in Java, known as "applets," can be put on the Web for access to everyone whether they are using UNIX, Windows, Apple or even DOS. This opens the door to the concept of a network computer and establishes Java as the programming language of choice for applications.

International Data Corp. predicts that by 1999, sales of Java-based software components, the tools sold to developers to make commercial Java applications, should exceed $100 million per year. By 2000, Java components will have 750,000 commercial users and revenue of $300 million, the company predicted.

Since soaring from about $10 in May 1995, when Sun first licensed Java, to more than $30 in May 1996, Sun's stock has languished. But a stronger-than-expected earnings report last week lifted the shares by more than 10 percent.

Sun's stock price closed Friday at $31.1875, up from its close of $28.25 on Wednesday. Sun said after the market closed Wednesday that net profit for its second quarter ended Dec. 29 rose 42 percent, to $178.3 million, while revenue rose 19 percent, to $2.08 billion.

Shoa Wang, an analyst at Smith Barney Inc., says the company is in a strong position to benefit from the trend toward network-based computing because of its servers, its "flavor" of the UNIX operating system for servers and the promise that Java will be a good application platform.

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CURRENCY RATES

Jan. 17

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	F.Fr.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.Fr.	S.Fr.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.8895	2.9215	1.1224	0.3328	0.1158*	—	5.4485*	1.2976	1.5446*	1.351	1.367*
Brussels	33.845	52.315	20.107	5.962	2.0737*	18.3556	—	23.2525	27.6705*	24.205	24.478*
Frankfurt	1.4536	2.245	—	0.2965	0.1031*	0.8894	4.8882*	1.1581	1.3771*	1.197	1.2096*
London (c)	1.668	—	2.4827	0.4819	0.1677*	1.4677	11.2345*	2.6646	3.1685*	2.754	2.7845*
Madrid	133.657	223.738	89.39	24.722	8.597*	74.342	484.67*	98.486*	114.38*	93.958*	—
Milan	1,555.35	2,603.98	971.35	287.71	—	864.95	47.169*	1,122.69*	1330.78*	1,161.75	11.64*
New York (c)	—	1.6024*	1.6075	0.4753*	1.5788*	1.8179*	33.35*	1.3896*	1.7.7.205*	1.3471*	134.945*
Paris	5.6865*	9.85*	3.3722*	—	0.3424*	3.0533*	0.3436*	3.9934*	4.6227*	4.0553*	4.0645*
Tokyo	114.89*	194.28*	72.36*	21.59*	0.7254*	66.34*	3.5481*	84.49*	—	87.35*	83.76*
Toronto	1.3403*	2.2242*	0.8283*	0.2456*	0.0855*	0.7373*	0.4417*	0.958*	1.1419*	—	1.0958*
Zurich	1.224*	2.0278*	0.8453*	0.2505*	0.087*	0.7559*	4.3946*	—	1.1987*	1.0431*	1.0002*
1 ECU	1.2167*	0.728*	1.0033*	0.2987*	1.0349*	0.9023*	34.7584*	1.1934*	1.4287*	1.2438*	162.897*
1 SDR	1.4189*	0.8471*	1.2753*	0.4071*	0.1398.55*	1.2354*	45.9284*	1.5949*	1.6572*	1.984*	N.Q.

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Tokyo in other centers.
*a: To buy one pounds b: To buy one dollar *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	248.59	Mex. peso	7.834	S. Afr. rand	4.657
Australian $	1.2832	Hong Kong $	7.7387	N. Zealand $	1.4138	S. Kor. won	848.85
Austrian sch.	11.373	Hung. forint	165.10	Norw. krone	6.227	Swed. krona	6.972
Brazil real	1.0433	Indian rupee	35.84	Phil. peso	26.29	Taiwan $	27.33
Chinese yuan	8.3262	Indo. rupiah	2375.0	Polish zloty	2.91	Thai baht	25.66
Czech koruna	27.35	Irish £	0.6107	Port. escudo	158.99	Turkish lira	112160
Danish krone	6.068	Israeli shek.	3.2637	Russ ruble	5601.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.392	Kuw dinar	0.30	Saudi riyal	3.7506	Venez. bolfv.	477.70
Fin. markka	4.7465	Malay. ring.	2.484	Slov.$	1.4038		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6722	1.6770	1.6688	Japanese yen	116.51	116.04	115.57
Canadian dollar	1.3373	1.3348	1.3320	Swiss franc	1.3808	1.3769	1.3725
Deutsche mark	1.5997	1.5967	1.5933				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Industriel Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

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Bonds Put the Focus on Greenspan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — With little economic data scheduled for release this week, bond-market action will be dictated by comments from the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, and by new Treasury supply, analysts said.

Mr. Greenspan is scheduled to address the Senate Budget Committee on Tuesday on the state of the U.S. economy.

"Market participants will be particularly eager to glean any news about the magnitude of the fourth-quarter gross domestic product," said Kathleen Camilli, director of economic research at Tucker Anthony in New York. The GDP report is scheduled for release Jan. 31.

"We would not underestimate the impact this speech may have on market sentiment."

Despite strong economic data last week, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond yield ended at 6.82 percent on Friday, down from 6.84 percent, on sentiment that the Fed would continue a steady course on interest rates because inflation remains in check.

But concern about a strengthening economy increased last week after the Federal Reserve Board governor,

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Laurence Meyer, known for his accurate economic forecasts, warned that a tight labor market might cause inflation to accelerate, driving interest rates higher.

Some analysts said Mr. Meyer's comments appeared to have set the stage for Mr. Greenspan's testimony about the economy.

"I'm more negative on the market" than in recent weeks, said John Burgess, a manager at Bankers Trust Global Investment Management in New York. "We're seeing nothing but exceptionally strong" growth in the economy.

"What can Greenspan say to help the market?" Mr. Burgess said. "Growth is stronger and inflation is low, but we know that."

John Park, economist at Sanwa Securities, agreed that Mr. Greenspan's appearance would be the "the most important" news this week.

"With the unexpectedly strong data" of the last month "a lot of people will be looking at what he says" regarding whether the strong data were "just a surge or the beginning of an up cycle," Mr. Park said.

Among the economic data for the week will be Wednesday's release of U.S. December housing starts and the Federal Reserve System's so-called tan book on the economy.

As for supply, the Treasury will auction $17.5 billion two-year notes Wednesday and $12.5 billion in five-year notes Thursday. But analysts said the sales should not have much of an impact. *(Market News, Bloomberg)*

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Jan. 17. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Belgian Franc					
216	Belgium	9	03/28/03	121.1400	7.4300
Canadian Dollar					
153	Canada	7	12/01/06	102.8018	6.8100
Danish Krone					
6	Denmark	8	03/15/06	111.3000	7.1900
17	Denmark	9	11/15/00	114.6700	7.8500
21	Denmark	8	11/15/01	112.0300	7.1400
29	Denmark	7	11/15/07	103.4900	6.7600
34	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.9300	8.2600
40	Denmark	7	12/15/04	105.5300	6.6300
58	Denmark	8	05/15/03	112.0500	7.1400
62	Denmark	7	11/10/24	96.3500	7.2700
63	Denmark	6	12/10/99	104.4500	5.7400
70	Denmark	6	11/15/02	103.0000	5.8300
83	Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.5400	6.7600
85	Denmark	4	02/15/00	99.6500	4.0100
92	Denmark	7	08/15/97	101.7000	6.8800
132	Denmark	6	02/15/99	104.1200	5.7600
211	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	88.1300	6.8100
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	104.0329	6.0100
2	Germany	6	01/04/07	102.1957	5.8700
3	Germany	6½	10/14/05	105.8100	6.1400
4	Germany	8	01/21/02	114.6125	6.9800
5	Germany	6	01/05/06	102.2600	5.8700
7	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	108.6500	6.3300
8	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	111.9700	6.5900
9	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	115.1667	7.1600
10	Germany	5	08/20/01	102.7467	4.8700
12	Germany	5	05/21/01	102.8700	4.8600
13	Germany	8	07/22/02	115.2633	6.9400
14	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	112.7900	6.6500
16	Germany	3½	12/18/98	100.2300	3.4900
19	Germany	6	02/16/06	102.1250	5.8800
20	Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.3400	3.4900
22	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	108.0850	6.1300
23	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	95.8833	6.5200
24	Treuhand	7½	01/29/03	110.9360	6.4200
26	Germany	8½	02/20/01	115.2100	7.3800
27	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	117.1300	7.4700
28	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	116.3525	7.6300
30	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	103.6050	5.0700
31	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	109.5050	6.2800
32	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	107.5400	6.0400
33	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	112.2300	6.5700
35	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	103.4000	4.9600
36	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	105.5067	5.4500
38	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	115.0600	7.6000
39	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	108.3950	6.2300
41	Treuhand	6⅜	07/01/99	106.5000	5.9900
42	Germany	7½	11/11/04	112.8480	6.6500
43	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	113.9900	6.8000
44	Germany	6½	07/15/03	107.5200	6.0500
45	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	105.8600	5.5500
48	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	108.9400	6.2000
50	Germany	8⅝	05/21/01	115.3800	7.2600
51	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	105.5900	5.9200
53	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	106.3800	5.8800
59	Germany	9	10/20/00	116.3800	7.7300
60	Germany	6½	03/15/00	107.6833	6.0400
64	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	103.0350	7.0400
66	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	108.4100	6.2300
67	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	102.5500	8.0400
68	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.9000	6.2600
69	Germany	9	01/22/01	116.9840	7.6900
72	Germany	7	12/22/97	103.5000	6.7600
73	Germany	7½	10/20/97	103.2100	7.2700
76	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.8400	5.5400
77	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	103.0075	4.8500
78	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	103.0625	4.8500
79	Germany	6	09/15/03	105.0667	5.7100
80	Germany	8½	08/21/00	114.45	7.4300
82	Germany	6	06/20/16	95.5288	6.2800
87	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	111.1000	6.4100
89	Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	104.0033	5.1700
90	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.7450	5.1600
93	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.3017	5.0800
95	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.4100	6.4100
97	Germany	8	05/02/02	114.3500	7.0000
102	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.2900	6.4700
103	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.0067	5.8200
104	Germany	7	01/13/00	108.9883	6.4200
105	Germany	8	09/22/97	103.2000	7.7500
108	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.4000	5.9200
112	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	111.6967	6.4900
115	Germany	zero	04/18/97	99.2877	2.8800
120	Germany	8	03/20/97	100.8100	7.9400
121	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	104.5600	5.7400
123	Germany	6⅛	05/20/98	104.1000	6.1200
128	Treuhand	6½	06/25/98	104.0150	5.8900
133	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.7433	5.4200
134	Dsl Fin	6	01/15/07	98.5089	6.0900
137	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.8800	6.4300
139	Ba Credit Card	6	11/15/05	102.1667	5.8700
141	Cap Credit Card	5⅝	08/15/01	103.5954	5.4300
144	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.2400	5.1300
146	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.8800	5.4800
154	Germany	6¾	05/02/03	108.1900	6.2400
156	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.8500	5.7900
159	Nordrhein Land	6	12/20/06	98.2100	6.1100
161	Germany	2.9953	09/30/04	99.1500	3.0200
170	German States	6¼	08/21/06	102.6250	6.0900
174	Germany	8⅜	01/20/97	100.0800	8.3700
177	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	101.5000	5.6700
183	Germany	6¾	02/24/99	106.8600	6.4300
201	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	114.7100	7.6300
209	Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	104.7000	6.0900
213	Bayerische LB	6¾	08/03/05	106.4500	6.3400
224	KFW	6	02/09/06	101.0500	5.9400
233	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.2633	6.0500
236	World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	109.7000	6.4900
238	Germany	2.9000	04/06/00	99.6600	2.9100
239	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	111.1300	6.9700
241	Spain	5¾	01/03/07	98.0000	5.8700
242	Greece	6¾	11/13/06	101.7000	6.6400
244	Spain	7¼	03/04/03	110.6000	6.5600
249	Denmark	zero	02/10/97	99.2090	11.7900
Dutch Guilder					
25	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.2000	6.0000
46	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	103.2000	5.8100
84	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	117.0200	7.6900
88	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	113.90	6.5800
96	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	103.1500	5.5700
99	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	107.1000	6.5400
100	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	117.6000	7.4400
101	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	114.6800	6.5400
107	Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	104.5300	5.5000
109	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	119.6500	6.9000
110	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	108.3000	6.2300
111	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	110.0500	6.3600
116	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	116.5500	7.0800
125	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	112.3500	7.3400
136	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	115	6.7400
142	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	115¼	7.8100
147	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	120.9000	7.0300
151	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	107.9600	6.0200
167	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	110.70	6.3200
168	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	115½	7.3600
179	Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	114.3000	7.6600
196	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	116.0500	7.1100
203	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.5000	6.2200
206	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.8000	6.8900
227	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	111.9500	6.4800
231	Netherlands	zero	03/27/97	98.8186	6.3000
234	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	106.4300	6.3400
ECU					
49	France OAT	7	04/25/06	107.3500	6.5200
94	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	115½	7.9000
113	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	115.20	8.2500
114	France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	107.7000	6.2700
122	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	101.5800	4.9200
129	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	104.7375	5.7300
140	France B.T.A.N.	5	03/16/99	101.8133	4.9100
145	France OAT	6	04/25/04	102.8000	5.8400
158	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	103.8300	7.7000
160	France B.T.A.N.	7¼	03/16/98	103.3950	7.0100
191	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	111⅜	6.7200
219	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	115.4117	7.1500
French Franc					
165	France OAT	8½	11/25/02	118.9500	7.1500
169	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.8000	5.5900
190	France OAT	8⅛	05/25/99	110.1900	7.3700
202	France OAT	6½	10/25/06	106.8900	6.0800
204	France OAT	5½	04/25/04	102.0300	5.3900
218	France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	16.0300	7.2100
228	France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	109.9500	6.1400
232	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	114.0500	6.5800
246	France B.T.A.N.	7¾	04/12/00	111.6900	6.9400
248	France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	109.4400	6.1700
Italian Lira					
194	Italy	10½	07/15/98	105.7500	9.9300
214	Italy	8¼	07/01/99	104.9200	7.8600
220	Italy	10½	07/15/00	112.8000	9.3100
Japanese Yen					
181	Mitsubishi Fin	1½	07/13/98	100.5254	1.4900
188	Spain	3.1000	09/20/06	103.6250	2.9900
225	World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	117⅞	4.4600
235	World Bank	4½	06/20/00	111¼	4.0400
Spanish Peseta					
86	Spain	8.80	04/30/06	114.3080	7.7000
135	Spain	8	05/30/04	109.5890	7.3000
148	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	115.9720	8.7100
149	Spain	10½	10/30/03	122.9800	8.5400
176	Spain	8.40	04/30/01	110.2460	7.6200
Swedish Krona					
61	Sweden	11	01/21/99	112.6030	9.7700
117	Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	116.1090	8.8300
152	Sweden	6	02/09/05	98.2020	6.1100
162	Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	122.7260	8.3500
163	Sweden 1037	8	08/15/07	110.2730	7.2500
166	Sweden	13	06/15/01	129.5880	10.0300
186	Sweden Tbills	zero	04/16/97	98.4778	6.3500
U.S. Dollar					
11	Brazil Cap S.L	4½	04/15/14	80.6392	5.5800
15	Argentina FRNL	6⅝	03/29/05	87.6002	7.5600
18	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	64.5000	8.1400
37	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	89.3870	7.2700
47	Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/12	78.6120	8.3500
52	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	108.0000	10.6500
54	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	63.7880	7.8400
55	Brazil	6½	01/01/01	98.0010	6.6300
56	Mexico	9⅞	01/15/07	101.3750	9.7400
57	Venezuela S. DI	6½	12/18/07	87.0000	7.4700
65	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	77.5313	8.7100
71	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	74.5120	8.3900
74	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	79.5750	8.1700
75	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	51.8125	12.9100
81	Mexico	7 9/16	08/06/01	101.0000	7.4900
91	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	74.5208	8.3900
98	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	93.8750	7.3200
106	Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	83.1177	5.4100
118	Mexico D	6.3516	12/28/19	89.8811	7.0700
119	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	57.1250	11.7100
124	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	38.5433	5.8400
126	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	66.8431	4.4900
127	Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/09	84.1750	7.8000
130	Argentina L	6¾	03/31/23	80.3750	7.9300
131	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	46.7500	6.9500
138	Ministry Russia	9¼	11/27/01	96.1250	9.6200
143	Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	107.0000	10.6300
150	Argentina	5 11/16	04/01/01	125.2500	4.5400
155	Argentina	11	10/09/06	102.0000	10.7800
157	Wachovia Bk	7	10/17/08	99.2500	7.0500
164	Sweden	zero	04/30/97	98.4500	5.5300
171	Mexico A	6.4531	12/31/19	89.4500	7.2100
172	Canada	6½	05/30/01	100.5000	6.4700
173	Ecuador	6½	02/28/25	72.3125	8.9900
175	Mydfa Trust	6 11/16	09/15/07	89.9994	7.4300
178	Korea Elec Pwr	6⅜	12/01/03	96.7500	6.5900
180	IBRD	5.6800	09/27/99	99.5512	5.7100
182	Poland	4	10/27/14	84.0000	4.7600
184	Korea DevBk	6⅝	11/21/03	98.5000	6.7300
185	EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	102.6250	6.9400
187	Mexico B	6¾	12/31/19	88.7096	7.1900
189	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	67.9900	9.1900
192	Poland	6½	10/27/24	98.3500	6.6100
193	EIB	zero	11/06/26	13	7.0800
195	MBL Intl Fin	3	11/30/02	101.8750	2.9400
197	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	89.0000	8.1500
198	Ass. N.Amer Srd	6¾	10/31/01	99.7500	6.7700
199	Britain	5 5/16	10/04/01	99.8000	5.3200
200	Italy	7	09/18/01	101.5000	6.9000
205	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	97.0000	4.6400
207	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	77.6250	8.7000
208	Fed Rep Brazil	8⅜	11/05/01	99.7500	8.9000
210	Panama pdi	6 9/16	07/17/16	81.3750	8.0600
212	Bayerische LB	6½	11/19/01	99.8750	6.5100
215	Argent Bonex 89	5.6455	12/28/99	36.7500	15.3600
217	Credit Lyonnais	6⅝	12/31/99	98.3800	6.7300
221	World Bank	7⅜	01/19/23	105.8750	7.2000
222	Mexico C	6⅜	12/31/19	89.8375	7.1000
223	Italy	5.5313	06/28/01	100.0900	5.5300
226	Argentina	5 11/16	09/01/02	109.6000	5.1900
229	Sweden	5⅜	02/08/01	99.9600	5.3800
230	Ontario	7⅜	06/04/02	105.2500	7.3600
237	Bk Nova Scotia	5.4727	12/16/99	99.8100	5.4800
240	Argentina	6⅝	03/29/05	85.7777	7.7200
243	World Bank	8⅜	10/01/99	106.3750	7.8700
245	Ontario	6⅛	06/28/00	99.5000	6.1600
247	World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	99.3750	6.6700
250	Britain	6¾	07/19/01	101.2500	6.6700

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bankers Trust New York	$250	2002	0.10	99.872	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. Denominations $10,000. (HSBC Capital Markets.)
Bear Stearns Cos.	$250	2002	1/16	99.773	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Bear Stearns Int'l.)
Bombardier Receivables Master Trust	$400	2003	0.12	open	—	Over 1-month Libor. Average life 5 years. Fees 0.30%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Chase Capital II	$500	2027	½	98.828	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Ford Motor Credit	$750	2002	⅛	99.847	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
MBNA Global Capital Securities	$280	2027	0.80	98.852	—	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par from 2007. Fees not disclosed. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Metway Bank	$100	1998	libor	99.97	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Chase Manhattan Int'l.)
New York City	$300	2002	¼	99.91	—	Over 3-month Libor. Sinking fund to start in 1998. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Robert Fleming Capital	$200	2000	0.07	99.977	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
SMM Company	$266	1999	0.06	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $100,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
Sumitomo Construction	$100	2002	0.17	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Sumitomo Finance.)
Allgemeine Hypothekenbank	DM500	2002	libor	100.15	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
SMM Company	DM325	1999	0.06	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Fees 100,000 marks. (J.P. Morgan.)
Fixed-Coupons						
ABB Int'l Finance	$350	2000	6⅝	101.1575	100.38	Reoffered at 99.97. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	$250	2000	6¼	100.897	99.69	Reoffered at 99.722. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $750 million. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
ABN-AMRO Australia	$200	2000	6¼	100.898	99.88	Reoffered at 99.711. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Asset Backed Capital	$100	1999	6½	101.604	—	Reoffered at 100.4165. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $350 million. Fees 1⅞%. (CS First Boston.)
Banco Bradesco	$100	2000	8	99.961	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Banco Comercial	$100	2007	10	99.865	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. Denominations $10,000. (CS First Boston.)
Bayerische Landesanstalt fuer Aufbaufinanzierung	$200	2001	6¼	101.113	99.51	Reoffered at 99.713. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Societe Generale.)
Citibank Credit Card Master Trust	$250	2002	6¼	99.648	99.55	Average life 3 years. Fees 0.1875%. (UBS.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	$500	2001	6⅝	101.19	100.05	Reoffered at 99.79. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Dresdner Bank	$250	2000	5¾	99.725	98.58	Reoffered at 98.5375. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
DSL	$300	2001	6¼	101.16	99.56	Reoffered at 99.76. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Ericsson (LM)	$250	2002	6¾	101.563	100.00	Reoffered at 99.988. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Federal National Mortgage Association	$1,000	2002	6⅜	99.863	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Finnish Export Credit	$200	2001	6⅜	101.13	99.82	Reoffered at 99.73. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Daiwa Europe.)
Ford Brazil	$200	2007	9¼	99.812	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at par in 2003. Fees 0.75%. Denominations $10,000. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$250	2001	6¼	100.99	99.81	Reoffered at 99.59. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
Hamburgische Landesbank	$200	2000	6¼	100.8225	99.83	Reoffered at 99.635. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (UBS.)
Int'l Finance Corp.	$100	2000	5.48	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1¼%. (CIBC Wood Gundy.)
Kellogg	$500	2004	6⅝	101.245	99.88	Reoffered at 99.67. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
KFW Int'l Finance	$250	2003	6½	101.30	100.10	Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Commerzbank.)
Kredietbank Int'l Finance	$200	1999	6⅛	101.00	99.86	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Rabobank Australia	$150	2001	3¼	91.115	89.52	Reoffered at 89.715. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (UBS.)
Sweden	$200	2000	6¼	100.877	99.67	Reoffered at 99.477. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $500 million. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Tokyo Electric Power	$1,000	2007	7	99.758	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Denmark	DM500	2002	4¾	101.566	99.75	Reoffered at 99.816. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (CS First Boston.)
European Investment Bank	DM300	2001	4½	101.02	99.75	Reoffered at 99.87. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (CS First Boston.)
KFW Int'l Finance	DM500	2002	zero	81.67	79.65	Yield 4.13%. Reoffered at 79.92. Noncallable. Proceeds 400 million marks. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank	DM250	2002	5	101.844	—	Reoffered at 100.094. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	£100	2000	7⅛	101.20	—	Interest will be 7⅛% until 1999, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 7⅞%. Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. Denominations £100,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	£50	1999	6¾	100.3705	—	Reoffered at 99.183. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £150 million. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Halifax Building Society	£200	2021	9⅜	107.444	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £500 million. Fees 0.625%. Denominations £10,000. (SBC Warburg.)
Helaba Int'l Finance	£200	2002	7⅛	101.23	—	Reoffered at 99.605. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (CS First Boston.)
Kingfisher	£200	2007	8⅛	99.767	—	Callable at par in 2006. Fees 0.375%. (HSBC Markets.)
SuedWest LB Capital Markets	£200	2000	7¼	100.00	—	Interest will be 7¼% until 1999, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 7⅞%. Fees 0.10%. (HSBC Markets.)
Austria	FF5,000	2004	5½	103.093	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Caisse des Depots et Consignations.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	FF1,000	2007	4.60	100.00	—	Interest will be 4.60% until 2002, thereafter the TEC-10 index less 0.90. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Caisse des Depots et Consignations.)
Sweden	FF500	2007	4.80	101.80	—	Interest will be 4.80% until 2002, thereafter the TEC-10 index less 0.99. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	ITL250,000	2007	8	100.65	99.55	Interest will be 8% until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 21% less twice the 12-month Libor. Fees 2%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimiento	ITL500,000	2002	8½	100.97	—	Reoffered at 99.72. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credito Italiano.)
BGB Finance Ireland	ITL200,000	2007	9	101.425	—	Interest will be 9% until 2001, thereafter 19⅞% less twice the 6-month Libor. Reoffered at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Credito Italiano.)
Credit Local de France	ITL300,000	2007	7⅛	101.845	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Credito Italiano.)
Deutsche Finance	ITL1,000,000	2032	zero	8.35	8.10	Yield 7.56%. Reoffered at 8.225. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total face amount to 3 trillion lire. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
European Investment Bank	ITL500,000	2002	6.20	101.706	99.95	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credito Italiano.)
European Investment Bank	ITL750,000	2007	7	101.532	100.30	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank	ITL300,000	2007	10	101.10	—	Interest will be 10% until 2000, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 19½% less twice the 6-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.425. Fees 2%. (Credito Italiano.)
LB Rheinland Pfalz	ITL200,000	2007	7.15	101.60	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Cariplo.)
Japan Finance Corp. for Municipal Enterprises	DF300	2007	5¾	100.949	99.40	Reoffered at 99.274. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ING Barings.)
NIB	ECU75	2005	4¼	101.90	—	Interest will be 4¼% until 1999, 5% until 2002, thereafter 8%. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Kredietbank.)
Bayerische Vereinsbank Overseas	CzK5,000	1999	10⅝	100.95	99.70	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Bayerische Vereinsbank.)
Western Australia Treasury	Aus$200	2000	6	100.138	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Swedish Export Credit	Y10,000	1999	6.10	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Redemption at maturity will be in New Zealand dollars. Fees not disclosed. (Kokusai Europe.)
Swedish Export Credit	Y20,000	2000	5.10	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redemption at maturity will be in dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 300 million yen. (New Japan Securities.)
Equity-Linked						
AC Int'l Finance	$100	2002	0.50	100.00	—	Redeemable at maturity at 141.42 to yield 6.825%. Noncallable. Convertible at 34.75 pesos per share, a 17% premium, and at 26.30 pesos per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (SBC Warburg.)
Deutsche Finance	$1,300	2017	zero	41.065	—	Redeemable at 51.298 in 2002. Convertible into shares of Daimler-Benz at 131.70 marks per share, a 13.83% premium, and at 1.5872 marks per dollar. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Qingling Motors	$100	2002	3½	100.00	—	Noncallable. Convertible at HK$4.50 per share, a 5.3% premium, and at HK$7.739 per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Jan. 20-24

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Beppu, Japan:** Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea meet. Saturday to Sunday. **Tokyo:** The Ministry of Finance holds a meeting of regional bureau heads Wednesday and Thursday.	**Bern:** Swiss Customs Office is expected to release December trade figures for December and 1996. **Paris:** Amoco Power Resources holds "Emerging Market Projects Conference" Wednesday to Friday. **Earnings expected:** Keramik Holding AG Laufen.	**Buenos Aires:** Latin American Economic Research Foundation's estimate of Argentina's industrial production for December. **Dallas:** Frost & Sullivan sponsors the Annual Outlook for Mobile Communications Industry Conference Wednesday and Thursday.
Monday Jan. 20	**Tokyo:** *Parliament starts its regular session;* Honda Motor Co., Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co., Mitsubishi Motors Corp., and Mazda Motor Co. announce sales and production figures for December and the year.	**Paris:** *Eurotunnel presents an* overview of its 1996 activities and 1997 outlook. **Stockholm:** *November trade data.* **Voorburg, Netherlands:** September foreign trade and November industrial production figures.	**Houston:** *Global Marine Inc.* presents annual report and outlook for worldwide contract drilling industry. **Mexico City:** *December unemployment rate.* **Ottawa:** November survey of manufacturing.
Tuesday Jan. 21	**Tokyo:** Federation of Electric Power Companies releases figures on electricity demand in December; final figures on industrial production in November; Suzuki Motor Co. holds a press conference on production and sales outlook for this year.	**Copenhagen:** December consumer prices. **Istanbul:** Supreme Court is expected to issue a ruling about the legality of the sale of the state-owned telecommunications company, Turk Telecom.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook research service's weekly survey of sales at more than 20 U.S. stores. **Washington:** Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan testifies before the Senate Budget Committee on state of the economy.
Wednesday Jan. 22	**Tokyo:** Nissan Diesel Motor Co.'s president, Masayuki Saito, holds a press conference on production and sales outlook for this year.	**Dublin:** Department of Finance publishes 1997 budget. **London:** November retail sales. **Paris:** November industrial production report. **Vienna:** December consumer price report.	**Washington:** Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases weekly report on mortgage applications; Commerce Department releases December housing starts; Federal Reserve System releases so-called tan book of regional activity.
Thursday Jan. 23	**Tokyo:** December merchandise trade data; Nissan Diesel Motor Co. holds a press conference on production and sales outlook this year. **Manila:** Government selects winner to run Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System for 25 years.	**Copenhagen:** December unemployment report; January consumer confidence report. **Paris:** December household consumption of manufactured goods.	**Buenos Aires:** Industrial production data for December. **Ottawa:** December consumer prices. **Washington:** The Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; weekly money supply.
Friday Jan. 24	**Tokyo:** Japan Chainstore Association releases data on December sales; *Bank of Japan releases quarterly outlook on the economy.*	**Paris:** November trade balance, November salary statistics and *December consumer price index.* **Stockholm:** December trade data. **Zurich:** KK Trust holds a conference *to discuss 1996 results* and the outlook for 1997.	**Washington:** Federal Reserve System releases weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks. **Earnings expected:** Black & Decker Corp., *Premark International Inc.*, and United Technologies Corp.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Jan. 17	Jan. 10	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,833.10	6,703.79	+1.93
DJ Util.	239.54	236.30	+1.24
DJ Trans.	2,312.23	2,263.68	+2.14
S & P 100	762.15	744.94	+2.31
S & P 500	776.17	759.50	+2.19
S & P Ind	913.29	895.52	+1.98
NYSE Cp	409.31	400.76	+2.13
Nasdaq Cp	1,349.04	1,329.26	+1.49
Japan			
Nikkei 225	18,090.04	17,303.65	+4.54
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,207.70	4,056.60	+3.72
Canada			
TSE Indus.	6,138.80	5,984.93	+2.57
France			
CAC 40	2,425.10	2,327.50	+4.19
Germany			
DAX	3001.37	2,933.39	+2.32
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	13,856.40	13,191.50	+5.04
World			
MSCIP	830.55	817.48	+1.60

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Jan. 17	Jan. 10
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5.00	5⅛
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.43	0.41
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	5 15/16
3-month interbank	6½	6⅜
France		
Intervention rate	3.15	3.15
Call money	3 5/16	3⅛
3-month interbank	3¼	3 5/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.08	3.12
3-month interbank	3.13	3.15

Gold	Jan. 17	Jan. 10	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	355.75	358.25	-0.70

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 17	Jan. 10	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.71	6.66	6.71	6.53
U.S. $, mdm term	6.23	6.18	6.25	6.10
U.S. $, short term	6.08	6.04	6.08	6.01
Pounds sterling	7.46	7.61	7.62	7.46
French francs	4.72	4.97	4.98	4.72
Italian lire	7.19	7.22	7.24	7.19
Danish kroner	5.69	5.52	5.72	5.52
Swedish kronor	4.88	5.11	5.19	4.88
ECUs, long term	6.09	6.19	6.19	6.09
ECUs, mdm term	4.79	5.01	5.04	4.79
Can. $	6.03	6.06	6.08	5.90
Aus. $	7.24	7.29	7.31	7.21
N.Z. $	7.28	7.26	7.30	7.19
Yen	1.78	1.94	1.94	1.78

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Jan. 16

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	25.0	298.0	274.0	846.5
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	226.3	135.6	371.0	445.0
ECP	16,213.0	10,296.8	12,076.5	11,307.9
Total	16,464.3	10,730.4	12,721.5	12,599.4

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	18,761.4	18,788.2	63,782.0	28,627.8
Convert.	656.6	821.1	2,578.3	2,475.2
FRNs	18,174.6	4,521.9	52,443.4	6,964.9
ECP	13,023.9	14,417.5	27,181.7	30,589.6
Total	50,616.5	38,548.7	145,985.4	68,657.5

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5½	5⅝
Deutsche mark	3 1/16	3⅛	3⅛
Pound sterling	6¼	6⅜	6 9/16
French franc	3⅛	3 3/16	3¼
ECU	4 1/16	4 1/16	4
Yen	½	½	½

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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SHORT COVER

Ladbroke Looks at Vegas Strip

LAS VEGAS (Bloomberg) — Goldrush Casino & Mining Corp. is in talks with Ladbroke Group PLC about developing 10 acres (4 hectares) of land Goldrush owns on the Las Vegas Strip as part of a future casino hotel.

Ladbroke, the British company that owns the Hilton name overseas as well as betting parlors and casinos in Britain, is interested in entering the U.S. casino market. On Monday, it completed an agreement with Hilton Hotels Corp. that lets it invest in Hilton's future hotels and casinos.

The talks with Goldrush may indicate that Ladbroke wants to develop its own casino in Las Vegas independently of Hilton. Hilton and Ladbroke have said they are looking at possible casino joint ventures in the United States.

Grundig Sells Off Security Unit

PLETTENBERG, Germany (Bloomberg) — Plettac AG, a German provider of scaffolding and construction services, said Sunday it had acquired the video and security technology unit of Grundig AG.

Plettac, which decided to buy the unit in September, said it would call the unit Plettac Electronic Security GmbH. The business has annual sales of 120 million Deutsche marks ($74.8 million) and has a share of 20 percent of the German market for upscale securities systems. Terms of the deal were not disclosed.

Grundig, a loss-making consumer electronics company, is looking for a partner after Philips Electronics NV said earlier this month that it was giving up control of the company.

Morgan Grenfell Sees Client Loss

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Morgan Grenfell Asset Management expects to lose some clients after Nicola Horlick resigned as chief executive of its pensions business.

In comments Saturday, the bank also maintained its allegation that Ms. Horlick was planning to take 20 fund managers with her to a rival firm.

"Of course I wouldn't be telling the truth if I didn't expect to lose some business, because some of our clients are closely identified with Nicola," said Robert Smith, chief executive of Morgan Grenfell, the British fund management arm of Deutsche Bank AG. The firm said it has 1,000 clients.

Ms. Horlick, 35, denied she was planning to take fellow employees with her to ABN Amro Hoare Govett, though she declined to say whether she herself had any intention of jumping ship. She said she suspected the allegations were fueled by a Morgan Grenfell fund manager, who saw her having lunch with an old friend from ABN Amro.

Sears Seeks New Boss, Report Says

LONDON (Reuters) — The head of the fashion retailing chain Next PLC has rejected an offer from the struggling retailer Sears PLC to become that company's chief executive, the Sunday Telegraph reported.

The report, citing unnamed sources, said David Jones, Next's chief executive, was approached in recent days along with bosses at two other companies who also rebuffed the offer.

Analysts said last week that several institutional investors wanted Sears' current chief executive, Liam Strong, fired for failing to revive the sprawling retail empire.

China Expects to Act on Currency

BEIJING (Reuters) — China's central bank plans to intervene to keep the yuan from appreciating further in 1997, and sees foreign reserves swelling as a result, China Daily Business Weekly reported Sunday.

The yuan will remain stable this year despite mounting pressure to appreciate, the newspaper quoted Tao Liming, deputy director of the research arm of the central bank, as saying. He said a moderately tight monetary policy and robust growth in foreign investment were putting upward pressure on the yuan.

TRW Phone Venture Signs China Deal

Bloomberg News

BEIJING — A venture led by TRW Inc. has signed a memorandum of understanding with China to provide a satellite telecommunications service in that country beginning in 2001.

The venture, Odyssey Telecommunications International Inc., is expected to raise $3.2 billion to provide the service, which will be distributed in China by ChinaSat, a subsidiary of China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

Odyssey says China could become its biggest market: The company hopes to lure as many as 1.3 million Chinese subscribers by 2005.

The company, a joint venture of TRW and Teleglobe Inc. of Canada, plans to use 12 satellites that will enable subscribers to call anywhere in the world using mobile phones.

The company did not release terms of the agreement but said it would also involve the establishment of a ground station in Beijing costing tens of millions of dollars.

ChinaSat will have exclusive rights to distribute Odyssey's cellular phone, fax and data services in China under the agreement. ChinaSat also will operate one of the network's seven regional stations, which will switch phone calls between land lines and wireless paths.

TRW's agreement, announced Saturday, follows a similar memorandum of understanding signed in December between ChinaSat and one of TRW's competitors, Loral Space & Communications Corp. Loral plans to deploy 48 low-orbiting satellites in its $2.5 billion system, scheduled to begin operations in 2001.

VW Investigates Charges Of Skoda-Contract Bribes

Bloomberg News

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG said Sunday it was carrying out an internal investigation into suspected bribery involving members of its purchasing department, the latest legal issue at Europe's largest carmaker.

Responding to reports that VW employees had been demanding and receiving bribes relating to a contract awarded to the Swiss-Swedish company ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., a VW spokesman said the company "is carrying out a thorough investigation and cannot give further information until this has been completed."

The German newsmagazine Der Spiegel reported Saturday that one of the Volkswagen employees allegedly involved was a colleague of the former VW purchasing chief, Jose Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua.

According to Der Spiegel, VW employees allegedly took bribes in connection with expansion of a paint shop unit at VW's Czech subsidiary, Skoda Automobilova AS.

The order was reported to be worth 100 million Deutsche marks ($62.4 million).

The investigation came just a week after VW settled a three-year legal battle with General Motors Corp. out of court.

The U.S. company claimed that Mr. Lopez had stolen corporate secrets on future car models, pricing information and other data and took them to VW when the German company hired him in 1993.

■ Rise in Sales Tax?

The governing coalition in Germany has decided to raise value-added tax by 2 percentage points, to 17 percent, as part of a broad tax reform in 1999, Reuters said in a dispatch from Bonn, based on a German newspaper report.

The Finance Ministry said it could not confirm the report in Bild am Sonntag.

Separately, the magazine Focus reported the government had dropped plans to increase taxes on capital gains from share transactions.

Taipei Warns of Risk in South Africa

Taiwan Firms Should 'Carefully Evaluate' Projects, It Says

Reuters

TAIPEI — Companies from Taiwan doing business in South Africa face potential investment risks, the Taiwan government warned Sunday before Taipei and Pretoria held a new round of talks on future ties.

Cho Shih-chao, a deputy director of the Economics Ministry, told the state-run CNA press agency that Taiwanese investors could face risks after South Africa severs ties with the island by the end of 1997.

Taiwanese companies should "carefully evaluate" their investment projects in South Africa before Taipei and Pretoria sign an investment protection pact, the agency quoted Mr. Cho as saying.

Despite the warning, Foreign Minister John Chang of Taiwan, described as "very constructive" the new round of talks with South African officials in Pretoria on Sunday, part of an effort to redefine Taiwan's relations with South Africa after the decision by Nelson Mandela to sever diplomatic relations.

"Both sides changed their views a length," Mr. Chiang said, "and although we did not reach a constructive conclusion, we have successfully laid down the foundation for future negotiations."

Taiwan has suspended all aid projects and treaties with South Africa to protest Pretoria's decision to break diplomatic ties.

Mr. Cho said he would not be surprised if many Taiwan-funded companies terminated their operations in South Africa soon.

Mr. Chang had also hinted that Taiwan investors in South Africa should look for alternatives.

"South Africa has many problems of it own," he said in Swaziland on Saturday in a broadcast on state television. "We are still uncertain about whether its economic development and investment environment will improve or deteriorate in the future."

About 280 Taiwanese factories in South Africa have decided to close temporarily to pressure Pretoria to maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan. South African state television reported Friday.

Representatives of the factories, which are affiliated with the Association of Chinese Industrialists in Southern Africa, said they were uncertain about their future in South Africa and needed diplomatic offices to protect them.

Nearly 300 Taiwan businesses have operations in South Africa, with total investment of more than $1.5 billion. At least 43,000 jobs have been created through Taiwanese investment.

■ China Banking Venture

China's central bank has agreed in principle to the establishment of the first joint-venture bank between China and Taiwanese business interests, Reuters reported from Beijing, quoting an article published Sunday in China Daily's Business Weekly.

The Shanghai Pudong Development Bank has completed negotiations to set up First Sino Bank, with a registered capital of $100 million, the paper quoted a bank official as saying.

It did not identify the Taiwan partners, saying only that they were a group of business people registered overseas.

The joint venture will apply for permission to handle domestic-yuan currency business, it said.

Nasdaq Puts New Rules Into Play

Bloomberg News

WASHINGTON — Monday is a red-letter day for investors as the Securities and Exchange Commission launches new order-handling rules that represent the most significant changes in Nasdaq Stock Market trading in two decades.

The rules are intended to give investors access to the best available Nasdaq stock prices by spurring competition. They are being anxiously awaited by many brokerages, which are worried about their potential effect on profit.

"This is a watershed for investors," said Hans Stoll, a Vanderbilt University finance professor. "It quite dramatically marks the end of the pure dealer market at Nasdaq and the beginning of a great future for it as a better market."

SEC Chairman Arthur Levitt withstood Wall Street pressure to back off from the rules, although he twice postponed the launch date to give brokerages time to iron out glitches in their trading software.

"Everyone's comfort level has gone up," said William Booker, a managing director at Merrill Lynch & Co. "The postponements gave everyone more peace of mind, more time to prepare, more time to retrain traders."

Earlier this month, Mr. Booker said he doubted that dealers' computers would be able to cope with an expected jump in quote traffic stemming from investor stock orders.

The rules require dealers to allow customer "limit orders" — stock orders at pre-specified prices — to compete with orders placed by dealers and

INVESTING

institutions. They also will require dealers to post quotes from private trading systems such as Reuters Holdings PLC's Instinet when those prices are higher than publicly displayed quotes.

The rules, adopted in August, are to be phased in over a seven-month period. In the first stage, which begins Monday, the rules will cover 50 of the most active Nasdaq securities, out of about 6,000 overall. The next phase is scheduled to begin Feb. 10 and will cover another 100 Nasdaq stocks.

Mr. Levitt had originally scheduled the start date for Jan. 10 before delaying it 10 days. The securities industry has used the delay to keep testing the new $50 million software, including a final dry run this weekend.

"There might be some sluggishness and delays in the systems for a couple of days as people work out the kinks, but it shouldn't be a big deal," said Hugo Quackenbush, Charles Schwab Corp. senior vice president.

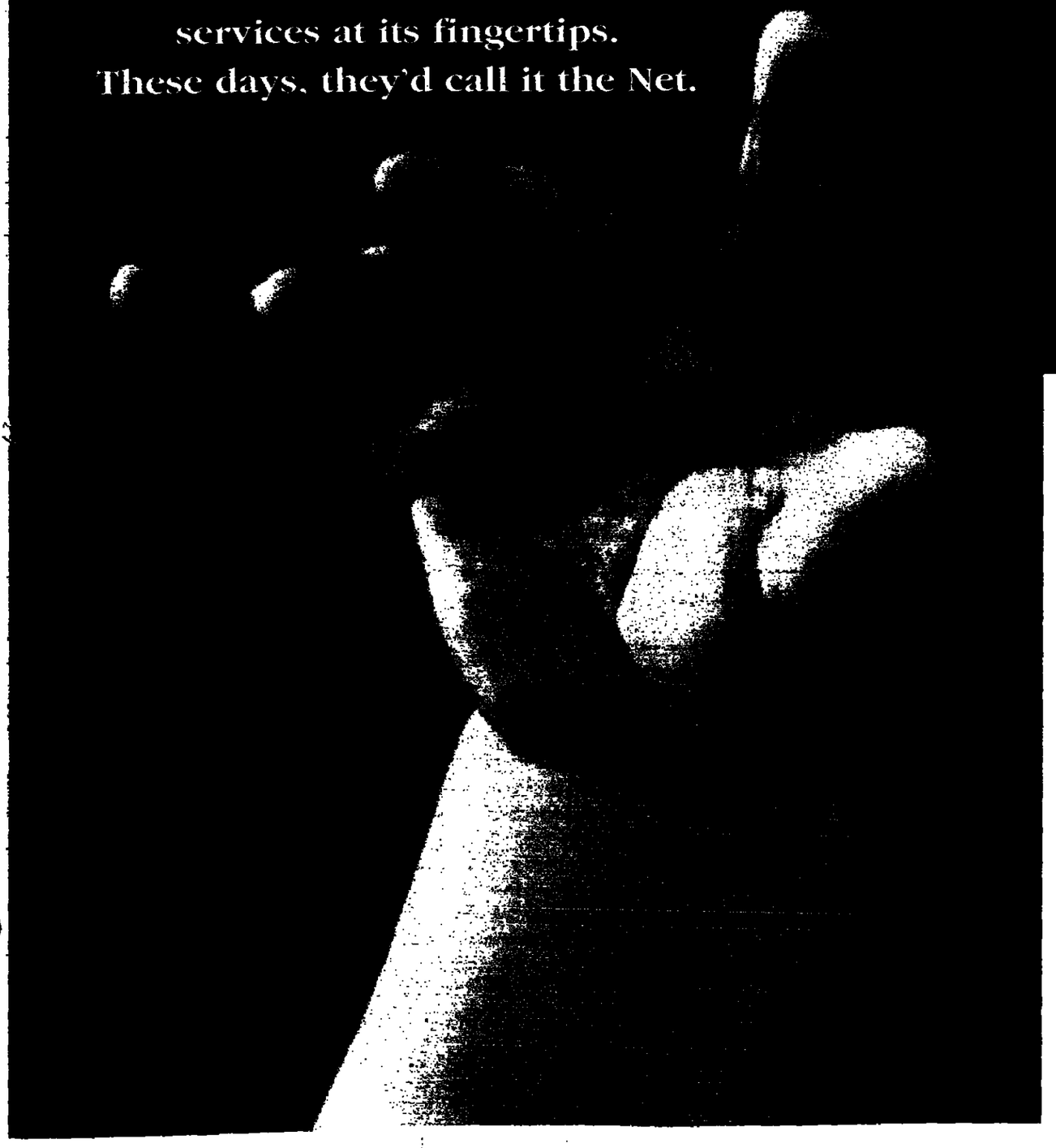
While the federal government and the bond market will be shut Monday for Martin Luther King's birthday, about 30 SEC and Nasdaq specialists will be huddled over computers monitoring trading and fielding inquiries from dealers. Two Wall Street trade groups also will be sampling their members and reporting back to the SEC at the end of the day.

Nasdaq's president, Alfred Berkeley, said he expected the big issue Monday to be problems with what are known as locked and crossed markets. In locked markets, the buy and sell prices of a stock are identical because dealers have not reacted quickly enough to price changes in different markets. Crossed markets occur when the buy price of a stock exceeds its sell price.

"We have our fingers crossed that this will be a relatively minor problem," Mr. Berkeley said. He estimated that 80 percent of the dealers have figured out how to address it.

Locked and crossed markets can interrupt trading because dealers will not trade without a spread between the buy and sell price of a stock, which represents their profit.

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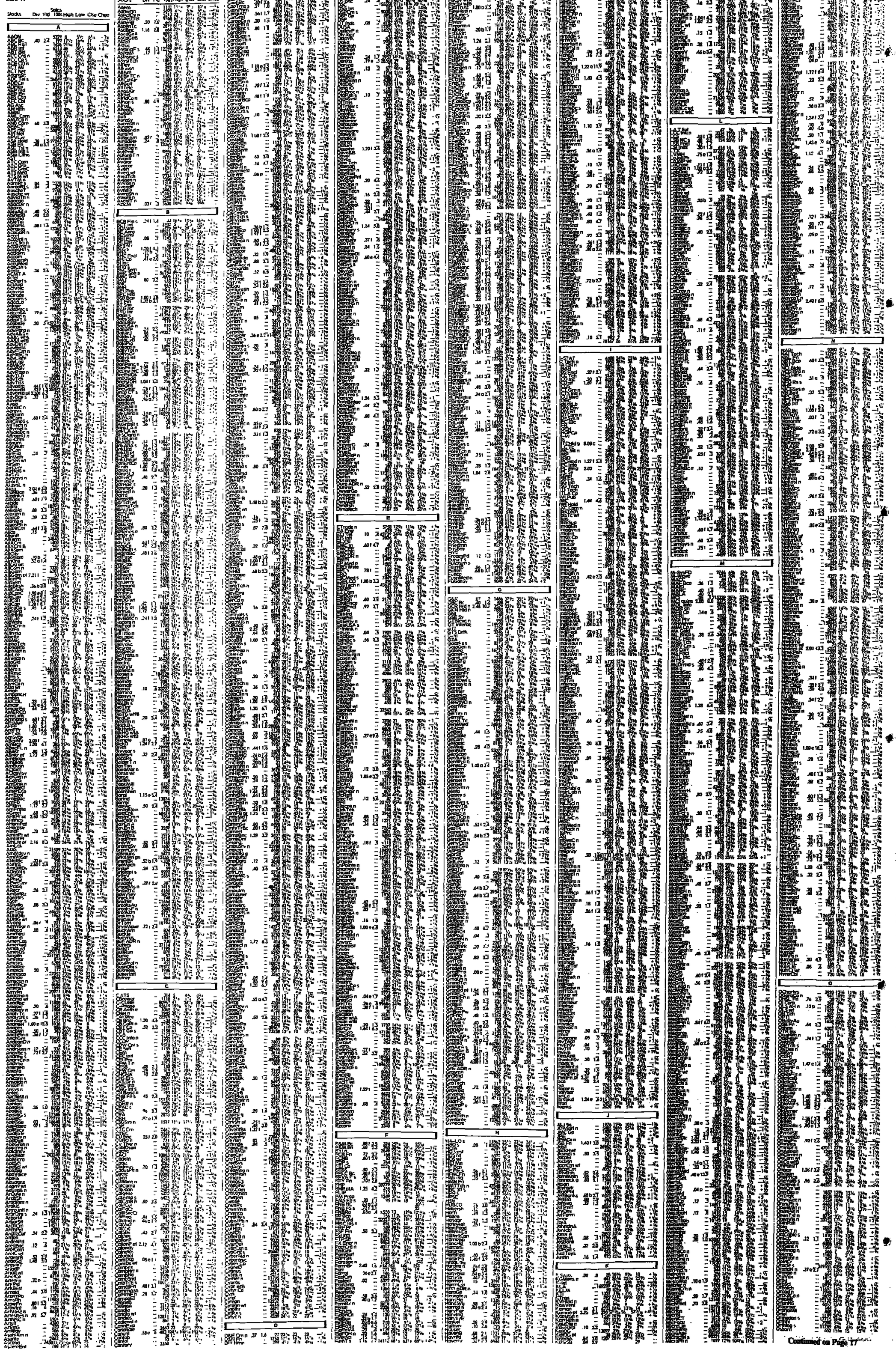
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Jan. 17

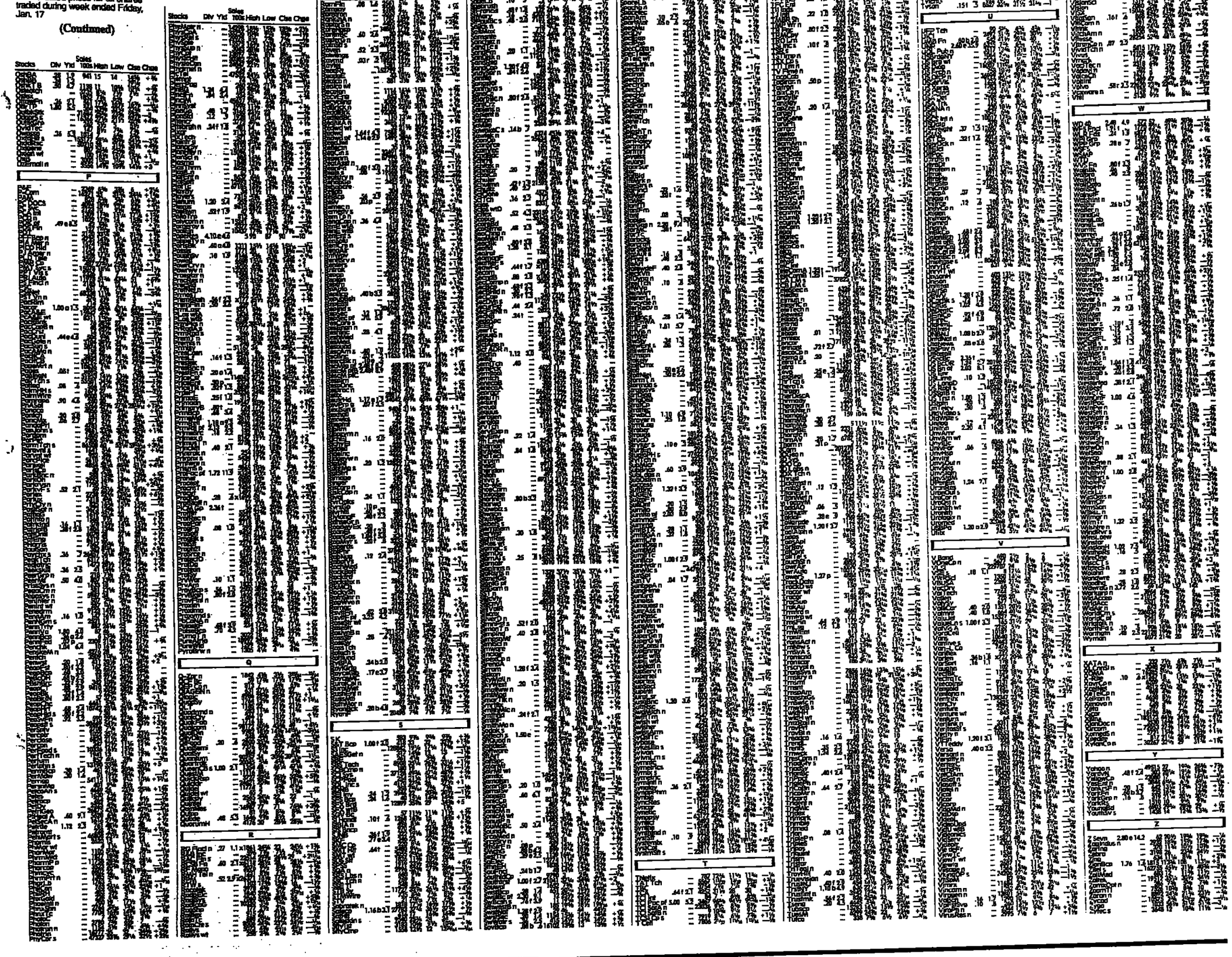


Continued on Page 17

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Jan. 17

(Continued)



DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY FEET GOT TIRED OF MY SHOES."

PEANUTS



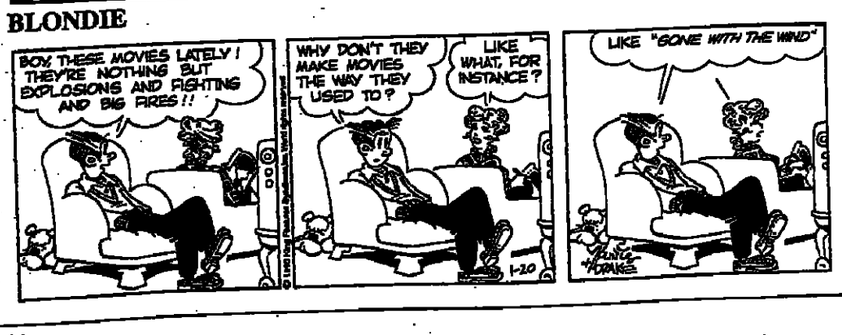
GARFIELD



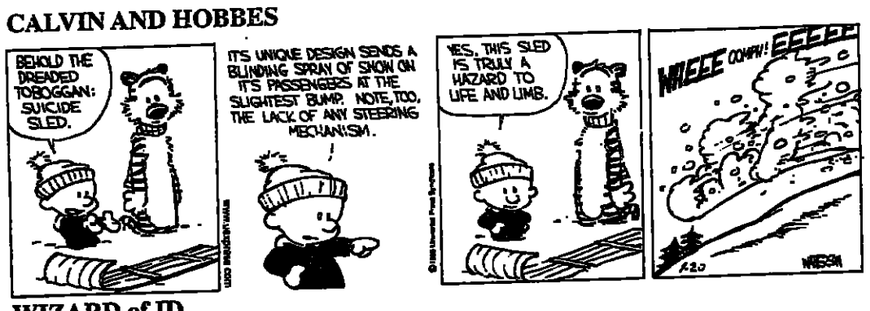
BEETLE BAILEY



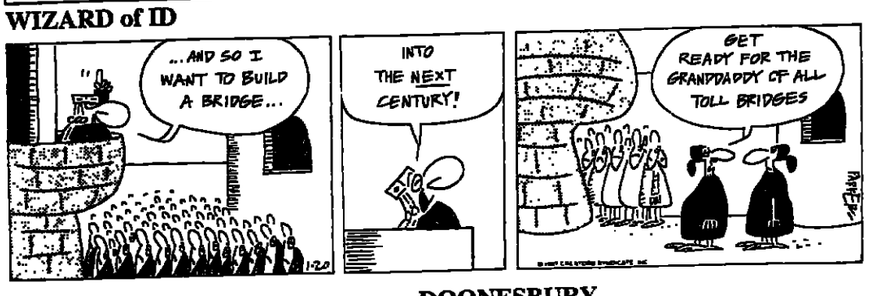
BLONDIE



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



"Hey, you wanna see a *real* scar? Check *this* baby out!"

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PEWID

VEDEL

SIPHOL

LADUFE



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Saturday's Jumbles: MAXIM BRAND CAMPER EXHORT
Answer: How the descending customers made the dressmaker feel – "HEMMED" IN

Sheraton Morocco
For reservation call:
Casablanca: 212 231 78 78
Marrakech: 212 444 89 98
Agadir: 212 884 32 32
Fes: 212 593 09 09

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

5-Minute Blitz Puts Wales Over Scotland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EDINBURGH — Wales *launched its Five Nations* campaign with a stunning 34-19 victory over Scotland at *Murrayfield Stadium.*

Turning a six-point deficit into an 15-point advantage, Wales *turned the game on its* head Saturday with one of the most sensational passages of rugby in recent Five Nations history.

In the day's other Five Nations opener, in Dublin, Ireland restored some of its battered reputation with a spirited display against France before it ran out of steam and slid to a 32-15 defeat.

The Welsh secured their first victory in the Scottish capital in 12 years after an amazing blitz of three tries in *five minutes from fullback* Neil Jenkins, Arwel Thomas and Ieuan Evans shortly after halftime.

Jenkins grabbed the first try by rounding off a flowing move that had been originally sparked by Thomas's break as Wales went into the lead for the first time in the match.

Moments later, Thomas exploited a Scottish error to score from 25 meters, skipping over a despairing tackle from Scott Hastings.

Jenkins landed the conversion from in front of the posts as a male streaker was sprint*ing the full length of the field* to dive over into the Scottish goal area before making his *way into the arms of the po*lice.

The Scots replaced Andy Reed with Shane Munroe, but as they were regrouping, Wales *scored its third try.*

Jenkins suddenly appeared at his more usual outside half *position to chip through for* Evans, who snatched the ball in front of Rowen Shepherd before surging down the right touchline to extend his record try count for Wales to 31.

Scotland responded with a penalty from Shepherd,

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

though Jenkins, who converted Evans's try, quickly replied with a kick to maintain the advantage and take his individual point tally to *19.*

In the first half, Jenkins kicked himself into the record *books to give Wales the per*fect start with a third-minute penalty that made him only the fifth player in history to score more than 500 points for his country.

The veteran full-back joined Michael Lynagh of Australia, Grant Fox of New Zealand, Gavin Hastings of Scotland and Hugo Porta of Argentina as he took his Welsh record points tally to 501.

Ireland's new coach, Brian Ashton, who took over the job *a week ago, said he was* pleased with his team's performance, despite its late collapse.

"We competed for the first hour remarkably well before losing our shape in the final quarter," Ashton said.

Three tries by left-wing David Venditti and another from center Thomas Castaignede brought France from behind to beat a determined Ireland.

The boot of recalled fly-half Eric Elwood, whose five penalties *supplied all his* team's points, enabled Ireland to be very much in contention *for the first hour and, in fact,* briefly hold a 15-12 lead.

But in the last 20 minutes, *France's attacking flair told* and the Irish defense wilted as Venditti ran in his second and third tries.

France took control of the game in the 61st minute after Venditti went over for his second try in the left corner, which Castaignede converted to make it 19-15.

Castaignede landed two late penalties before Venditti completed his hat-trick in the *dying moments, with Cas*taignede again converting.

The Irish had dominated *play for a period after Elwood* put them 15-12 ahead. The fly-half, who last played for Ireland a year ago, had kept his side in contention in the first half by landing four out of five penalties.

France had both second-row forward Olivier Merle and number eight Fabien Pelous shown yellow cards just before the break as the Irish, with their supporters roaring them on, pressurized their opponents line.

Ireland suffered a further *blow to its Five Nations hopes* when Captain Keith Wood was forced to leave the field with a dislocated left shoulder.

Wood, who was out of the game for more than a year after dislocating his right shoulder during the 1995 World Cup in South Africa, is likely to miss Ireland's game against Wales on Feb. 1. *(AFP, Reuters)*



Owen Humphreys/Agence France-Presse

Arwel Thomas of Wales pushing Scotland's Gary Armstrong as he ran with the ball.

Arsenal Duo Stuns Everton

Team Trails Leader Liverpool by 3 Points

The Associated Press

Dennis Bergkamp and Patrick Vieira scored within two minutes of each other in the second half as Arsenal defeated Everton, 3-1, Sunday, leaving Arsenal just three points behind Liverpool, which is at the top of the English Premier League.

Bergkamp, the Dutch international, scored in the 55th minute on a nicely placed ball from 8 meters. Vieira scored in the 57th on a blistering left-footed drive from 20 meters. The

SOCCER ROUNDUP

third goal came from Paul Merson in the 68th in a rebound off a Bergkamp shot.

Duncan Ferguson scored on a header for Everton in the final minute.

Arsenal has 43 *points in 23 games*, one behind second-place Manchester United with 44 in the same number of games. Liverpool leads with 46 points in 24 games.

On Saturday, Liverpool got strikes from Jamie Carragher, Stan Collymore and Robbie Fowler in a 3-0 victory at home over Aston Villa. And Manchester United was a 2-0 winner over Coventry.

ITALY Juventus of Turin won the Italian League's "winter title" before even taking the field Sunday, thanks to the poor outings of its closest pursuers. Internazionale of Milan was upset, 2-0, by visiting Bologna, and Sampdoria of Genoa drew 1-1 at Fiorentina.

Juventus (8-6-2), which was to play Lazio of Rome on Sunday night, maintained its lead as the season reached its halfway point. The reigning European champion had 30 points — *with a chance to raise that to 33 by beating* Lazio — while Sampdoria (8-5-4) had 29 and Inter (7-7-3) had 28.

AC Parma, *languishing in 14th place* a month ago, moved up to a tie for fourth with 27 points by beating Verona, 1-0. Also at 27 points in the standings is Vicenza, which led Napoli, 2-0, after 31 minutes but had to settle for a 2-2 draw.

Fiorentina follows with 26 points in the tight 18-team standings, where clubs can rise and fall several spots each week.

SPAIN *Raul Gonzalez scored* twice and set up the other two goals to lead Real Madrid to a 4-1 drubbing of its bitter crosstown rival, Atletico, on Saturday, the final *three goals* coming in the last eight minutes.

The victory kept Real the only first division team with an unbeaten record, *at 13 wins and* 7 draws, and extended its lead to six points.

FC Barcelona, in second place, was trying to reduce the gap back to *three points in its* 20th-round game against Betis on Sunday.

Raul gave Real the momentum in the 47th minute when *he slammed home an equalizer* after Atletico led in the 32d minute on a header by Francisco Narvaez.

Despite Serb striker Pedrag Mijatovic's expulsion in the 68th minute for arguing with the linesman, Raul gave Real the lead in the 82d, *weaving past* three Atletico defenders and beating keeper Francisco Molina.

Two minutes later, he laid off a clever pass for Dutch midfielder Clarence Seedorf, who gave Real a two-goal cushion. Raul then lobbed a ball in the 89th to substitute Victor Sanchez, who sealed the match.

FRANCE The first division clubs Nantes, Nancy and Le Havre were knocked out of the French Cup on Saturday, joining Monaco as first-round victims of giant-killing teams from the lower divisions.

Nantes went down, 2-1, after extra time at *the third-division* Vitrolles.

Nancy and Le Havre both fell to second division opposition: Nancy, 3-1, after extra *time at Sochaux and* Le Havre, 2-1, to Niort. The first division leader, Monaco, was upset, 1-0, at second division Laval on Friday.

PORTUGAL FC Porto, the defending champion, trounced Braga, 5-0, on Sunday to extend its lead at the top of the first division to 11 points over Benfica, which lost to Guimaraes.

Mario Jardel slammed home two goals for Porto, giving him a total of 15 from 16 matches and a secure spot at the top of the leading scorer tables.

Benfica's 1-0 defeat away by Guimaraes left the Lisbon Reds in second place with on 33 points, two ahead of Sporting Lisbon.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	28	10	.737	—
New York	27	11	.711	1
Washington	20	8	.526	8
Orlando	15	19	.441	11
New Jersey	10	26	.278	17
Boston	9	27	.237	18
Philadelphia	8	29	.216	19½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Chicago	34	4	.895	—
Detroit	28	9	.757	5½
Atlanta	25	11	.694	8
Charlotte	22	16	.579	12
Cleveland	21	16	.568	12½
Milwaukee	18	19	.486	15½
Indiana	17	19	.472	16
Toronto	13	24	.351	20½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	30	9	.769	—
Utah	26	12	.684	3½
Minnesota	17	21	.447	12½
Dallas	13	23	.361	15½
San Antonio	10	26	.278	18½
Denver	10	29	.256	20
Vancouver	7	32	.179	23
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Seattle	28	11	.718	—
L.A. Lakers	28	12	.700	½
Portland	21	17	.553	6½
Sacramento	16	24	.400	12½
Golden State	15	23	.394	12½
L.A. Clippers	14	22	.389	12½
Phoenix	14	25	.359	14

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 105, Philadelphia 103, OT
Miami 103, Washington 92
Golden State 98, Indiana 91
Chicago 100, Milwaukee 73
Houston 88, Dallas 78
San Antonio 96, Sacramento 76
Utah 106, Vancouver 68
Toronto 94, Portland 92
Seattle 96, Cleveland 84

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Washington	25	37	26	24—112
Boston	36	18	26	26—106

W: Webber 10-19 3-7 25, Strickland 5-14 9-9 19; B: Wesley 10-18 2-2 22, Fox 10-15 1-2 21. Rebounds—Washington 53 (Webber 9), Boston 45 (Walker 12). Assists—Washington 30 (Strickland 9). Boston 32 (Wesley 14).

Charlotte	33	24	18	27—102
New Jersey	24	17	21	30— 92

C: Rice 12-19 5-6 33, Curry 10-20 2-2 27; N.J.: Gill 8-21 8-10 24, Williams 10-18 4-6 24. Rebounds—Charlotte 56 (Mason 17), New Jersey 56 (Williams 16). Assists—Charlotte 24 (Mason 7). New Jersey 23 (Pack 12).

Milwaukee	17	23	14	17—71
Atlanta	17	23	29	25—94

M: Baker 5-16 5-6 15, Robinson 6-14 2-2 14; A: Blaylock 11-19 0-0 26, Laettner 5-15 4-6 15. Rebounds—Milwaukee 50 (Baker 13), Atlanta 56 (Mutombo 13). Assists—Milwaukee 10 (Allen 3), Atlanta 19 (Corbin, Smith, Blaylock 4).

Golden State	32	27	18	16— 93
Minnesota	24	28	23	33—108

G.S.: Sprewell 7-21 8-8 25, Mullin 8-11 0-0 19; M: Garnett 12-16 3-4 27, Gugliotta 8-16 5-5 22. Rebounds—Golden State 36 (Royal 8), Minnesota 53 (Gugliotta 11). Assists—Golden State 22 (Sprewell 6), Minnesota 28 (Marbury 10).

Dallas	26	29	26	26—107
Denver	27	27	28	22—104

DALLAS: Mashburn 9-16 6-6 27, Gatling 6-12 4-4 16; DENVER: D.Ellis 9-18 0-2 24, L.Ellis 6-15 6-8 18, Johnson 7-11 4-6 18. Rebounds—Dallas 40 (J.Jackson 9), Denver 56 (Johnson 17). Assists—Dallas 23 (Mashburn, Cassell 7), Denver 23 (M.Jackson 11).

New York	24	34	20	20— 98
Phoenix	21	24	36	24—105

N.Y.: Ewing 10-20 8-10 28, Houston 7-18 3-3 19; P: Ceballos 11-21 8-9 32, K.Johnson 4-14 13-14 21. Rebounds—New York 51 (Ewing 13), Phoenix 53 (J.Williams 12). Assists—New York 20 (Ward 11), Phoenix 21 (K.Johnson 9).

Detroit	22	20	10	28	6	14—100
L.A. Lakers	19	20	19	22	6	11— 97

D: Hill 12-23 9-11 34, Thorpe 10-21 2-5 22. L.A.: Bryant 8-13 2-2 21, Campbell 8-17 3-7 19. Rebounds—Detroit 59 (Hill 15), Los Angeles 69 (O'Neal 19). Assists—Detroit 25 (Hill 14), Los Angeles 27 (Van Exel 9).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	27	13	5	59	147	111
Florida	22	12	10	54	128	104
N.Y. Rangers	23	19	6	52	161	132
New Jersey	22	16	5	49	113	110
Washington	19	21	5	43	121	121
Tampa Bay	17	21	6	40	128	139
N.Y. Islanders	13	22	9	35	113	131
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
Pittsburgh	25	15	5	55	167	136
Buffalo	23	17	5	51	132	121
Montreal	17	21	8	42	149	157
Hartford	17	20	7	41	128	144
Boston	16	22	6	38	129	161
Ottawa	14	21	8	36	119	128

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	25	17	3	53	130	111
Detroit	21	15	8	50	137	101
St. Louis	20	22	4	44	131	147
Phoenix	19	23	4	42	125	150
Chicago	17	22	8	42	121	127
Toronto	17	28	0	34	138	159
PACIFIC DIVISION						
Colorado	27	10	8	62	154	103
Edmonton	21	21	4	46	149	136
Vancouver	20	21	2	42	137	146
Anaheim	17	22	5	39	125	134
Calgary	17	23	5	39	112	131
Los Angeles	17	23	5	39	124	149
San Jose	16	22	5	37	112	135

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

No games scheduled.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

ALL-STAR GAME

East 11, West 7

CRICKET

INDIA TOUR

4TH DAY, 3D TEST
SOUTH AFRICA VS. INDIA
SUNDAY, IN JOHANNESBURG

India Innings: 410-9 and 266-8 declared
South Africa Innings: 321 and 4-1

WORLD SERIES LIMITED OVERS CUP

1ST MATCH IN BEST OF 3 FINALS
WEST INDIES VS. PAKISTAN
SATURDAY, IN SYDNEY

West Indies: 179-9 in 50 overs
Pakistan: 185-6
Pakistan won by 4 wickets.

RUGBY UNION

FIVE NATIONS TOURNAMENT

SATURDAY, IN EDINBURGH

Wales 34, Scotland 19

Wales — Tries: Scott Quinnell, Neil Jenkins, Arwel Thomas, Ieuan Evans. Conversions: Neil Jenkins 1-1. Penalties: Neil Jenkins (2)

Scotland — Try: Scott Hastings. Conversion: Rowan Shepherd. Penalties: Rowan Shepherd (3). Drop goal: Craig Chalmers.

SATURDAY, IN DUBLIN

Ireland 15, France 32

Ireland — Penalties: Eric Elwood (5)

France — Tries: David Venditti (3), Fabien Galthie. Conversions: Thomas Castaignede (3). Penalties: Thomas Castaignede (2).

SKIING

World Cup

WOMEN'S SLALOM

SUNDAY, IN ZWIESEL, GERMANY

1. Pernilla Wiberg (Sweden) 1 minute 33.52 seconds (first run 46.82 seconds/second run 46.70), 2. Elfi Eder (Austria) 1:35.21 (47.64/47.57), 3. Deborah Compagnoni (Italy) 1:35.60 (48.57/47.03), 4. Patricia Chauvet (France) 1:35.73 (48.38/47.35), 5. Marlies Oester (Switzerland) 1:35.86 (48.78/47.08), 6. Annemarie Gerg (Germany) 1:36.66 (49.37/47.29), 7. Katja Seizinger (Germany) 1:36.79 (49.80/46.99), 8. Ingrid Salvenmoser (Austria) 1:36.87 (49.02/47.85), 9. Lara Magoni (Italy) 1:36.92 (49.11/47.81), 10. Martina Ertl (Germany) 1:36.96 (49.86/47.10).

Slalom standings: 1. Wiberg 510 points, 2. Compagnoni 295, 3. Riegler 289, 4. Chauvet 256, 5. Hrovat 237, 6. Eder 216, 7. Salvenmoser 156, 8. Magoni 151, 9. Oester 130, 10. Wachter 121.

Overall standings: 1, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 1,073 points, 2, Katja Seizinger, Germany, 745, 3. Deborah Compagnoni, Italy, 655, 4, Hilde Gerg, Germany, 595, 5, Anita Wachter, Austria, 525, 6, Martina Ertl, Germany, 451, 7, Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 428, 8, Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 369, 9, Isolde Kostner, Italy, 364, 10, Claudia Riegler, New Zealand, 289.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

SATURDAY, IN ZWIESEL, GERMANY

1. Deborah Compagnoni, Italy, 2 minutes, 8.45 seconds (1:04.39-1:03.98), 2. Anita Wachter, Austria, 2:09.27 (1:04.35-1:04.92), 3. Katja Seizinger, Germany, 2:09.87 (1:04.42-1:05.45), 4. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 2:09.88 (1:05.03-1:04.85), 5. Karin Roten, Switzerland, 2:10.07 (1:04.55-1:05.52), 6. Martina Ertl, Germany, 2:10.19 (1:04.82-1:05.37), 7. Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 2:10.53 (1:05.17-1:05.36), 8. Sonja Nef, Switzerland, 2:11.29 (1:05.84-1:05.45), 9. Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 2:11.91 (1:05.97-1:05.94), 10. Sophie Lefranc, France, 2:12.21 (1:06.30-1:05.91).

Giant Slalom standings: 1. Deborah Compagnoni, Italy, 360 points, 2. Anita Wachter, Austria, 320, 3. Katja Seizinger, Germany, 260, 4. Sabina Panzanini, Italy, 229, 5. Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 191, 6. Martina Ertl, Germany, 175. 7. Karin Roten, Switzerland, 172. 8. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 134. 9. Ana Galindo Santolaria, Spain, 132. 10. Hilde Gerg, Germany, 112.

MEN'S SLALOM

SUNDAY, IN WENGEN, SWITZERLAND

1, Thomas Sykora, Austria (45.55-48.48) 1:34.03. 2, Thomas Stangassinger, Austria (45.81-48.55) 1:34.36. 3, Sebastien Amiez, France (46.31-48.55) 1:34.68. 4, Andre Kjetil Aamodt, Norway (46.58-48.43) 1:35.01, 5, Rene Mlekuz, Slovenia (46.86-48.56) 1:35.42, 6, Finn Christian Jagge, Norway (46.85-48.65) 1:35.50, 7, Matthew Grosjean, United States (46.95-48.58) 1:35.53, 8, Mario Reiter, Austria (46.42-49.21) 1:35.63, 9, Michael Von Gruenigen, Switzerland (47.51-48.16) 1:35.67, 10, Andrea Zinsli, Switzerland (47.54-48.16) 1:35.70.

Slalom standings: 1. Thomas Sykora (Austria) 580 points, 2. Thomas Stangassinger (Austria) 360, 3. Sebastien Amiez (France) 268, 4. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (Norway) 202, 5. Tom Stiansen (Norway) 200, 6. Kiminobu Kimura (Japan) 149, 7. Siegfried Voglreiter (Austria) 148, 8. Michael von Gruenigen (Switzerland) 146, 9. Matthew Grosjean (U.S.) 131, 10. Martin Hansson (Sweden) 128.

Overall standings: 1. Von Gruenigen 606 points, 2. Aamodt 601, 3. Sykora 582, 4. Kristian Ghedina (Italy) 515, 5. Luc Alphand (France) 477, 6. Hans Knauss (Austria) 468, 7. Guenther Mader (Austria) 415, 8. Josef Strobl (Austria) 368, 9. Stangassinger 360, 10. Atle Skaardal (Norway) 342.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

SATURDAY, IN WENGEN, SWITZERLAND

1, Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 2 minutes, 24.23 seconds, 2, Luc Alphand, France, 2:24.36, 3, Fritz Strobl, Austria, 2:24.62, 4, Werner Franz, Austria, 2:24.63, 5, Atle Skaardal, Norway, 2:24.68, 6, Franco Cavegn, Switzerland, 2:24.80, 7, Josef Strobl, Austria, 2:24.94, 8, Patrick Ortlieb, Austria, 2:25.25, 9, Andreas Schifferer, Austria, 2:25.93, tie, William Besse, Switzerland, 2:25.93.

Downhill standings: 1. Kristian Ghedina (Italy) 465 points, 2. Luc Alphand (France) 445, 3. Atle Skaardal (Norway) 306, 4. Werner Franz (Austria) 278, 5. Fritz Strobl (Austria) 254, 6. Josef Strobl (Austria) 239, 7. William Besse (Switzerland) 201, 8. Franco Cavegn (Switzerland) 161, 9. Pietro Vitalini (Italy) 157, 10. Werner Perathoner (Italy) 127.

SOCCER

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Chelsea 3, Derby 1
Coventry 0, Manchester United 2
Leicester 1, Wimbledon 0
Liverpool 3, Aston Villa 0
Middlesbrough 4, Sheffield Wednesday 2
Southampton 2, Newcastle 2
Sunderland 0, Blackburn 0
Arsenal 3, Everton 1
Nottingham Forest 2, Tottenham 1

Standings: 1. Liverpool 46, 2. Manchester United 44, 3. Arsenal 43, 4. Newcastle 39, 5. Wimbledon 38, 6. Chelsea 38, 7. Aston Villa 36, 8. Sheffield Wednesday 31, 9. Everton 28, 10.Tottenham 28, 11.Sunderland 28, 12.Leicester 26, 13.Leeds 25, 14.Blackburn 24, 15.Derby 24, 16.Coventry 23, 17.Nottingham Forest 23, 18.West Ham 22, 19.Southampton 20, 20.Middlesbrough 18.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Atletico Madrid 1, Real Madrid 4
Celta 0, Extremadura 1
Deportivo Coruna 2, Athletic Bilbao 2
Hercules 1, Valladolid 0
Rayo Vallecano 0, Sporting Gijon 1
Oviedo 3, Valencia 0
Racing de Santander 2, Logrones 1
Real Sociedad 4, Compostela 1
Zaragoza 1, Tenerife 1

Standings: 1.Real Madrid 46, 2.Barcelona 40, 3.Deportivo Coruna 39, 4.Real Sociedad 37, 5.Real Betis 36, 6.Atletico Madrid 35, 7.Valladolid 30, 8.Tenerife 29, 9.Athletic Bilbao 29, 10.Racing Santander 29, 11.Valencia 27, 12.Oviedo 25, 13.Celta Vigo 24, 14.Rayo Vallecano 23, 15.Sporting Gijon 21, 16.Compostela 20, 17.Espanyol 19, 18.Hercules 18, 19.Logrones 18, 20.Sevilla 17, 21.Zaragoza 15, 22.Extremadura 12.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Atalanta 1, Reggiana 0
Cagliari 1, AC Milan 1
Fiorentina 1, Sampdoria 1
Internazionale 0, Bologna 2
AC Parma 1, Verona 0
Perugia 1, Piacenza 1
Udinese 1, AS Roma 0
Vicenza 2, Napoli 2

Standings: 1. Juventus 30, 2. Sampdoria 29, 3. Internazionale 28, 4. Vicenza 27, 5. Parma 27, 6. Fiorentina 26, 7. Milan 25, 8.Bologna 25, 9.Atalanta 24, 10.Napoli 24, 11.Lazio 23, 12.Roma 23, 13.Udinese 22, 14.Piacenza 19, 15.Perugia 18, 16.Cagliari 15, 17.Verona 11, 18.Reggiana 10.

TENNIS

Australian Open

WOMEN SINGLES
THIRD ROUND

Irina Spirlea (8), Romania, def. Silvia Farina, Italy, 6-1, 6-3; Karina Habsudova (9), Slovakia, def. Shi-Ting Wang, Taiwan, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5); Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, def. Kristina Brandi, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; Chanda Rubin (15), U.S., def. Sandra Kleinova, Czech Republic, 6-1, 6-3.

Dominique van Roost, Belgium, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, 1-6, 6-4, 8-6; Mary Joe Fernandez (14), U.S., def. Henrieta Nagyova, Slovakia, 6-2, 6-1; Patty Schnyder, Switzerland, def. Magdalena Grzybowska, Poland, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1; Martina Hingis (4), Switzerland, def. Barbara Schett, Austria, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN SINGLES
FOURTH ROUND

Mary Pierce, France, def. Anke Huber (5), Germany, 6-2, 6-3; Kimberly Po, U.S., def. Lindsay Davenport (7), U.S., 7-6 (15-13), 6-4; Sabine Appelmans (16), Belgium, def. Conchita Martinez (3), Spain, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1; Amanda Coetzer (12), South Africa, def. Steffi Graf (1), Germany, 6-2, 7-5.

MEN SINGLES
THIRD ROUND

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Mark Woodforde, Australia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1; Albert Costa (10), Spain, def. Scott Draper, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5; Thomas Muster (5), Austria, def. Jens Knippschild, Germany, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3; Wayne Ferreira (8), South Africa, def. Renzo Furlan, Italy, 6-4, 6-4, 6-7 (3-7), 6-1.

Dominik Hrbaty, Slovakia, def. Alberto Berasategui (16), Spain, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (4-7), 2-0, retired; Christian Ruud, Norway, def. Neville Goodwin, South Africa, 7-6 (8-6), 6-7 (3-7), 6-2, 7-6 (7-5); Jim Courier (11), U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-1, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3; Goran Ivanisevic (3), Croatia, def. Chris Woodruff, U.S., 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-1.

FOURTH ROUND

Marcelo Rios (9), Chile, def. Thomas Enqvist (7), Sweden, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (5-7), 6-3; Michael Chang (2), U.S., def. Andrei Medvedev, Ukraine, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Felix Mantilla (14), Spain, def. MaliVai Washington, U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 6-1; Carlos Moya, Spain, def. Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, 6-3, 1-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with LHP Butch Henry and C Bill Haselman on one-year contracts.

MILWAUKEE—Agreed terms with OF Chuck Carr and OF Gerald Williams on 1-year contracts and RHP Bob Wickman on 2-year contract.

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with LHP Ed Vosberg, INF Mike Bell and OF Marc Sagmoen to one-year contracts.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with RHP Mark Wohlers on three-year contract with option year.

HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with INF Ricky Gutierrez and RHP Mark Small on one-year contracts.

MONTREAL—Agreed to terms with RHP Jim Bullinger on one-year contract.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

NBA—Suspended Chicago Bulls forward Dennis Rodman without pay for at least 11 games and fined him $25,000 for kicking a courtside photographer during a game on Jan. 15.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

KANSAS CITY—Signed Carl Peterson, president and general manager, to 4-year contract. Extended contract of Marty Schottenheimer, coach, for four years through 2001.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Named Jim Fassel coach.

SAN DIEGO—Signed SS Rodney Harrison to 3-year contract. Named Kevin Gilbride coach and signed him to 5-year contract.

SAN FRANCISCO—Named Steve Mariucci coach and signed him to five-year contract.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO—Named Steve Mariucci coach and signed him to five-year contract.

The Week Ahead

MONDAY, JAN. 20

CRICKET, Melbourne, Australia—West Indies vs. Pakistan, World Series Cup second final.

BADMINTON, Seoul—World Grand Prix Event.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21

No Entries

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22

CRICKET, Melbourne—West Indies vs. Pakistan, World Series Cup third final; Johannesburg—West Transvaal vs. Zimbabwe.

SWIMMING, Espoo, Finland—FINA World Cup event through Jan. 23

SOCCER, various sites—Four Nations Tournament New Zealand vs. Norway, Australia vs. South Korea; International friendlies—Portugal v France, Italy vs. Northern Ireland.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23

CRICKET, Bloemfontein, South Africa—South Africa vs. India, triangular series.

GOLF, Hope Island, Australia—Johnnie Walker Classic, through Jan. 26; Phoenix, Arizona—Phoenix Open through Jan. 26.

ALPINE SKIING, Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy—World Cup women's downhill, Giant Slalom, Super Giant Slalom through Jan.26

BASKETBALL, various sites—Men's EuroLeague, Second Preliminary Round, GROUP 1 Alba Berlin vs. Stefanel Milan; Charleroi vs. CSKA Moscow; Olympiakos vs. Maccabi Tel Aviv; GROUP 2 Teamsystem Bologna vs. Ulker Spor; Panionios vs. Estudiantes Madrid; Limoges vs. Cibona Zagreb; GROUP 3 Pau-Orthez vs. Panathinaikos; Dynamo Moscow vs. Ljubljana; Sevilla vs. Villeurbanne; GROUP 4 Barcelona vs. Efes Pilsen; Bayer Leverkusen vs. Partizan Belgrade; Split vs. Kinder Bologna

FRIDAY, JAN. 24,

ALPINE SKIING, Kitzbuehel, Austria—World CuP, Men's Downhill, Slalom, Combined through Jan.26

CRICKET, Auckland, New Zealand—First Test, New Zealand vs. England, through Jan. 28

SATURDAY, JAN. 25,

CRICKET, Adelaide, Australia—Fourth Test, Australia vs. West Indies; Pretoria, SouthAfrica—South Africa vs. Zimbabwe, triangular series

SOCCER, various sites—African Nations' Cup, First Round, Group 4, Sierra Leone vs. Central African Republic; Group 5, Kenya vs. Gabon; Group 6, Tanzania vs. Zaire; Group 7, Malawi vs. Zambia; Four-nations tournament, South Korea vs. New Zealand; Australia vs. Norway

RUGBY UNION, European Cup Final, Leicester vs. Brive

SUNDAY, JAN. 26,

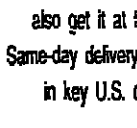
FOOTBALL, New Orleans—Super Bowl Final, New England Patriots vs. Green Bay Packers

SOCCER, various sites—African Nations Cup, First Round, Group 1, Angola vs. Sudan, Zimbabwe vs. Ghana; Group 2, Ivory Coast vs. Benin, Mali vs. Algeria; Group 3, Morocco vs. Ethiopia, Senegal vs. Egypt; Group 4, Guinea vs. Tunisia, Group 5, Cameroon vs. Namibia; Group 6, Liberia vs. Togo; Group 7, Mozambique vs. Mauritius.

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SPORTS

Pistons' Hill Tops Lakers In Double OT

The Associated Press

It took Grant Hill three years as a professional to beat the Los Angeles Lakers, but he finally did it, in style.

Hill's 34 points, 15 rebounds and 14 assists led the Detroit Pistons to a 100-97 double-overtime victory Saturday night.

Otis Thorpe added 22 points and 11 rebounds for the Pistons, who sent the Lakers to just their fourth loss in 21 games at the Forum this season.

"This was my first time beating the Lakers and it was fun because my idol, Magic Johnson, was in the stands," Hill said. "It was good to get a win here and

NBA Roundup

beat this team just to know that we can beat them. I was starting to think that I could never beat the Lakers."

Kobe Bryant's 21 points led the Lakers. Elden Campbell added 19 points, with 15 coming over the final 1:33 of regulation and in the two overtimes.

"It was a great game, other than the fact that we lost," the Lakers' coach, Del Harris, said. "There was a lot of playoff-style basketball out there. Grant Hill was phenomenal."

Hornets 102, Nets 92 Dell Curry scored his 10,000th career point and made five 3-pointers to lead Charlotte to its fourth consecutive victory.

Curry, a 10-year veteran who was one of the original members of the Hornets, became the 202d NBA player to reach the milestone. He did it with his specialty — the 3-point shot — late in the second quarter on his way to scoring 27 points.

Glen Rice had 33 points for Charlotte, including 25 in the first half, to lead the Hornets in scoring for the 11th straight game. Anthony Mason added 20 points and 17 rebounds.

Jayson Williams had 24 points and 16 rebounds, and Kendall Gill scored 24 for the Nets, who dropped to 1-20 when scoring fewer than 100 points.

Bullets 112, Celtics 106 In Boston, Chris Webber scored 25 points, including two on a tiebreaking basket with 20 seconds left.

Boston used a 12-3 run in the final 3½ minutes to tie it at 106 on Eric Williams's foul-line jumper with 34 seconds to play. Webber then scored underneath despite being fouled with 20 seconds left.

Webber missed his free throw, but Harvey Grant tipped the rebound out to Webber, who was fouled again. He missed both free throws before Grant again tipped the rebound out to Webber, who passed to Rod Strickland. Strickland was fouled and made both free throws with 14 seconds to play, sealing the win.

Strickland finished with 19 points, and Juwan Howard added 17 for Washington. David Wesley paced Boston with 22 points and 14 assists.

Hawks 94, Bucks 71 Mookie Blaylock scored 26 points and led a third-quarter run that helped the Hawks win their ninth straight game.

Atlanta extended its longest winning streak of the season and matched Chicago for the best active string in the NBA. It was the 16th consecutive victory at home for the Hawks.

Steve Smith added 17 points and Christian Laettner 15 for the Hawks.

Vin Baker led Milwaukee with 15 points, and Glenn Robinson added 14.

Timberwolves 108, Warriors 93 Kevin Garnett scored a season-high 27 points and keyed a second-half run for Minnesota.

Garnett scored 13 points when Minnesota outscored Golden State 40-17 over a 13-minute stretch after halftime. Sam Mitchell scored 12 points in the spurt and Terry Porter had a pair of three-point plays as the Timberwolves turned a 72-65 deficit into a 105-89 lead.

Latrell Sprewell scored 25 points for the Warriors.

Mavericks 107, Nuggets 104 Oliver Miller and Chris Gatling combined to score Dallas's last 10 points.

The Mavericks took charge early in the fourth quarter with a 12-2 run, including eight points by Gatling, to open up a 101-93 lead. Denver, plagued by turnovers and poor free-throw shooting after that, could not recover.

Dale Ellis scored 24 points for the Mavericks. LaPhonso Ellis and Ervin Johnson each had 18 for the Nuggets.

Suns 105, Knicks 98 Cedric Ceballos scored 31 points as Phoenix overcame a 13-point halftime deficit.

New York guards Chris Childs and John Starks were injured in the game.

Patrick Ewing had 28 points and 13 rebounds for the Knicks.



Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

Nets guard Robert Pack, left, racing Muggsy Bogues of the Hornets for the ball as Charlotte beat New Jersey.

Late Run Gets UCLA to Overtime, and a Victory

The Associated Press

Charles O'Bannon scored 24 points, including eight in overtime when UCLA made 9 of 10 free throws, and the Bruins surprised No. 6 Arizona, 84-78, in Los Angeles.

Trailing, 57-50, UCLA outscored Arizona, 19-12, over the final 7:19 of regulation, hitting 11 of 14 free throws.

Jason Terry's inside basket for Arizona with 27 seconds left tied the game

College Basketball

at 69-69 and forced overtime, but the Wildcats were missing Mike Bibby, A. J. Bramlett and Donnell Harris, who all fouled out in regulation.

UCLA (10-4, 5-1 Pac-10) dominated the overtime, outscoring the Wildcats (10-4, 3-2) by 15-9.

No. 3 Clemson 51, North Carolina St. 42 In Clemson, South Carolina, Terrell McIntyre scored 16 points, and Greg Buckner had all 10 of his points in the second half to lift Clemson to its 12th straight victory.

The Tigers (16-1, 5-0 Atlantic Coast Conference) will play No. 2 Wake Forest on Thursday for first place in the league.

No. 4 Cincinnati 92, Arkansas 57 Danny Fortson had 27 points and 18 rebounds to crush Arkansas, the worst loss in coach Nolan Richardson's 12 seasons there.

Fortson, held to nine points in a 70-55 loss to Temple on Thursday, scored 17 as Cincinnati (12-3), playing at home, opened a 17-point lead in the first half. Arkansas (9-5) never recovered, trailing by double digits the rest of the way.

No. 5 Kentucky 77, Auburn 53 In Lexington, Kentucky, Nazr Mohammed scored 11 points and grabbed a career-high 14 rebounds, and Kentucky forced Auburn into a season-high 27 turnovers.

Mohammed's board play helped Kentucky (16-2, 4-1 Southeastern Conference) to a 42-26 rebound advantage while the Wildcats scored 28 points off Auburn's turnovers. Auburn (11-7, 2-3) shot just 34 percent (16-of-47).

No. 7 Minnesota 73, Ohio St. 67 Eric Harris scored 16 points and Sam Jacobson added 14, but it was their defensive play in the closing minutes that gave visiting Minnesota the victory.

Minnesota (16-2, 5-1 Big Ten) came into the game as the top defensive team in the conference and backed that up with its play down the stretch. With the score tied at 48 with 12:59 left, the Gophers held Ohio State scoreless for the next three and a half minutes.

Colorado 70, No. 8 Iowa St. 45 In Boulder, Colorado, Chauncey Billups scored 17 points, and Colorado made a strong bid for its first national ranking in 28 years with its victory.

The victory was Colorado's seventh straight — the first over a Top 10 team in 15 tries — and could propel the Buffaloes (14-3, 5-0 Big 12) into the Top 25 for the first time since December 1969.

Iowa State (11-3, 2-2) looked lost without its leading scorer, Dedric Willoughby, who was out with a strained hamstring, and coach Tim Floyd, who was ejected with 7:16 left in the first half.

No. 9 Utah 81, Texas Christian 77 Keith Van Horn had 23 points and 13 rebounds, and Hanno Mottola added 13 points as Utah held off visiting TCU for its fourth straight victory.

The Utes (12-2, 4-0 Western Athletic Conference) shot a blistering 73 percent in the first half, but led only by 46-42 at halftime. The Horned Frogs (12-6, 1-4) hung close despite shooting 36 percent by making 8 of 17 3-point tries.

No. 12 New Mexico 69, Rice 61 In Houston, Clayton Shields scored 22 points, hitting four of eight 3-pointers, to rescue New Mexico from a sluggish first half. The Lobos (14-3, 3-2 Western Athletic Conference) were outshot from the field 50 percent to 38 in the first half but managed a late 6-0 charge for a 31-29 halftime lead.

No. 13 Duke 78, Virginia 59 In Durham, North Carolina, Duke did not waste much time attacking a Virginia team that was missing its point guard, Harold Deane, grabbing an 18-point lead 8:22 into the game.

The 13th-ranked Blue Devils (14-4, 3-2 Atlantic Coast Conference) have beaten the Cavaliers 23 of the last 31 times. The Cavaliers (11-6, 2-4) were forced to play without Deane, the team's second-leading scorer, as he served a one-game, NCAA-imposed suspension following a semester enrollment mix-up.

Recchi Leads NHL East To 11-7 All-Star Victory

Lemieux Also Stands Out in San Jose Goalfest

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, California — Hockey cranks have complained all season that there aren't enough goals being scored because too many restraining fouls are going uncalled and too many teams are playing the boring zone trap.

For one night at least, they had something different to complain about: a profligate goalfest in the All-Star game that saw the Eastern Conference defeat the West by 11-7.

Mark Recchi of Montreal scored three goals for the East; Owen Nolan of the San Jose Sharks scored three times for the West. Recchi was named the most valuable player.

But Nolan and the fans celebrated like winners when the young Shark beat Dominik Hasek with 2 minutes and 3 seconds left in the game. As he carried the puck over the blue line, the native of Belfast jauntily pointed to Hasek with his glove before ripping a wrist shot past him, high on the glove side, triggering a shower of hats from the fans.

Mario Lemieux and John LeClair each scored twice for the East. Dale Hawerchuk scored twice for the West. It may have been Lemieux's final All-Star game; he is contemplating retirement.

With a first-period assist, Wayne Gretzky of the Rangers became the league's all-time point leader in All-Star competition with 20.

It was the eighth All-Star appearance for Lemieux, who came into the game as the league's scoring leader with 79 points on 29 goals and 50 assists. Lemieux, 31, is in his 12th season and earns $11 million. Back problems and Hodgkin's disease have taken their toll, and sometimes he seems weary of the grind.

Earlier this season, when his Penguins were slumping, Lemieux threatened to boycott the All-Star game, which some took as a protest against the lax enforcement of rules against holding, hooking and interference, but he had a change of heart. His demeanor is suggestive of a farewell tour.

"It will probably be my last year," said Lemieux, who will make his decision after the season. "It's always special when you see the light at the end of the tunnel. I wanted to have a chance to play in the All-Star Game one more time and not look back next year and have regrets about it."

It was the first time since the Canada Cup tournament of 1987 that Lemieux played as a teammate of Wayne Gretzky. Until this season, they have been members of different conferences at All-Star Games, but Gretzky is now in the East, with the Rangers.

"I have missed playing with Mario in the Canada Cup, due to his injuries," Gretzky said. "But this may be the last time I play with him, so I'm going to enjoy it a lot."

The East took a 4-0 lead in the first period when LeClair, Lemieux, Recchi, and Hawerchuk beat goalie Patrick Roy. But Pavel Bure and Paul Kariya of the West cut it to 4-2 at the first intermission by beating John Vanbiesbrouck.

Lemieux's first goal was set up by Gretzky, who sent a pass across the paint of the goal crease. This led to a high shot by Lemieux, and a red light that brought a smile to Lemieux's face.

The East surged ahead by six goals in the second period, holding a 9-3 lead at one point, with Lemieux and Messier among the marksmen.

But the West cut the deficit to 10-6 at the second intermission, thanks in part to two goals by Nolan and Bure's second of the game. The goalie victims for this period were Brodeur for the East and Andy Moog for the West.

A Flock of Birdies Flies Out Of Bob Hope Desert Classic

By Thomas Bonk
Los Angeles Times Service

INDIAN WELLS, California — Welcome to Indian Wells Country Club, where Desi Arnaz was one of the original investors and where Fred and Ethel Mertz probably could break par.

At the Bob Hope Desert Classic on Saturday, John Cook did not just break par. Thanks to the golf club in his hands, par suffered a compound fracture.

Cook, a desert resident who thought about giving up golf a year go because his career was going nowhere slowly, carved a 10-under-par 62 out of Indian Wells.

Then he credited local knowledge. "I know how to get to my house quicker than anybody else," he said.

Since he is now at 24 under par, Cook is happy, but he isn't in the lead. That distinction belonged once again to Mark Calcavecchia, whose 64 at Bermuda Dunes gave him a three-shot lead over Cook going into Sunday's final round at Indian Wells.

Calcavecchia produced a tournament record 72-hole total of 27 under par, two better than Tom Kite's mark of 25 under par in 1993.

He also tied the PGA Tour 72-hole record for shots under par, matching Ben Hogan in 1945 at Portland and Mike Souchak in 1955 at San Antonio.

Calcavecchia finished with four consecutive birdies to move ahead of Cook and into the lead, then said he hoped he would stay calm for the last round.

"I'm obviously confident," he said. It's hard not to feel that way at Indian Wells or in this tournament, which is living up to its reputation as nothing more than an assembly line for birdies.

Only 11 of 128 players failed to break par, and the cut was at seven under. That still left 81 players to tee it up Sunday.

It could turn out to be a two-player race. Don Pooley pounded a 65 out of Indian Ridge, but he's six shots back at 21-under 267. John Daly and Mark O'Meara are next at 20 under.

Daly, who had a 66 at Indian Ridge, would have had a lot better chance if not for his first-round 73 at La Quinta.

Cook lives at Mission Hills, and he has played Indian Wells more times than there are dimples on a golf ball. He just isn't sure that's going to be a huge advantage.

"This golf course can yield 62s, but if you start pressing, this course can make you look foolish," he said.

Maybe he was just being nice, which proves that Cook still had good manners even after ripping the place apart.

He birdied the first and the third, then really got cranking at No. 5 when he began a stretch of four straight birdies, two-putting from long distance on both par-5 holes on the front for birdies.

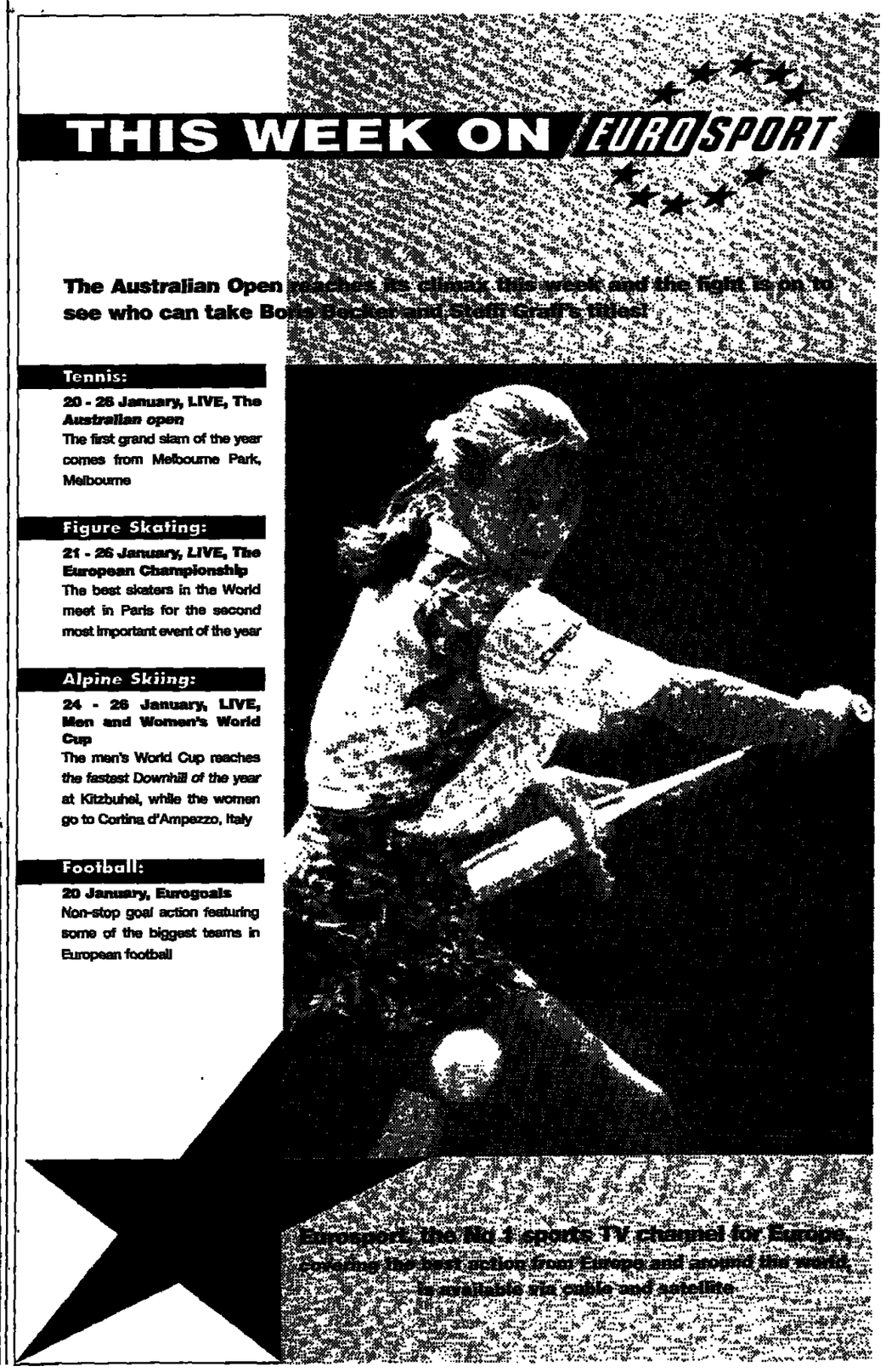
Cook's only slip-up was on the par-3 13th, where bunkered his tee shot. From there, he birdied the last five holes, never once from farther away than 8 feet.

When he finished, Cook sat in the scorer's tent and had trouble believing an 11-birdie, one-bogey round.

"I said, 'Is this right? Is this right?' You kind of lose track out there," he said. "To make that many birdies in one day, I mean, I'm not like counting them as I go along."

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TOMORROW: SKIING

Herald International Tribune
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WORLD ROUNDUP



Lionel Cironneau/AP

Alexei Urmanov of Russia at the European championships.

A Flying Start

FIGURE SKATING Russian and former Soviet skaters dominated the opening day as the European Figure Skating Championships began Sunday in Paris with men's qualifying.

Alexei Urmanov of Russia, the Olympic champion from 1994, and Yevgeni Pliuta of Ukraine, a former junior world champion often overshadowed by teammates, were first in each of their groups. The top 15 of each group moved into Wednesday's short program with the final free skating on Thursday.

• Surya Bonaly, the five-time European women's figure skating champion, was put back on the French team for the championships. Bonaly was originally listed as a substitute on the official entry list. She ruptured an Achilles tendon of her right foot in May, and has been slow to recover. *(AP)*

India Takes the Lead

CRICKET Rahul Dravid and Saurav Ganguly combined for another strong fourth-wicket partnership to power India to a 355-run lead on the fourth day of the third test against South Africa in Johannesburg.

Led by the pair's 108 runs, India declared at 266 for eight wickets to give the home side a target of 356 in 95 overs for victory.

South Africa stumbled to start the chase, losing opener Andrew Hudson for only three runs when he pulled back from an Anil Kumble delivery that hit the stumps. Play ended with South Africa scoring four runs for the loss of the lone wicket. *(AP)*

Peru Defeats U.S.

SOCCER German Carty scored on a header in the eighth minute to lift Peru to a 1-0 upset of the United States in the opening match of the U.S. Cup in San Diego. Carty scored on a perfectly placed crossing pass from Paolo Maldonado. Carty leaped high and pushed the ball past diving U.S. goaltender Brad Friedel. *(AP)*

De la Hoya Keeps Title

BOXING Oscar de la Hoya retained his World Boxing Council super lightweight title in Las Vegas on Saturday, pummeling Miguel Angel Gonzalez for 12 rounds. *(AFP)*

• Mauricio Pastrana of Colombia won the IBF light flyweight title on a split decision over Michael Carbajal, the 1988 Olympic silver medalist, in Las Vegas. *(AP)*

Policeman Killed

A policeman was killed and several others were injured when soccer fans and police clashed in Johannesburg on Saturday. Several thousand fans had been refused entry to a game between the Orland Pirates and the Kaizer Chiefs. *(AFP)*



Darren Bradshaw/Reuters

Amanda Coetzer of South Africa hitting a forehand against Steffi Graf.

A Long, Hot Day Ends Bitterly For Top Women at Australian Open

Coetzer Wears Down Graf, and Appelmans Beats Martinez

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

MELBOURNE — Down the women went, like dominos in wilted tennis whites, an Australian Open runner-up here, a Wimbledon champion there, even an Olympic gold medalist. And then, just when the upsets were becoming anticlimactic, down went Steffi Graf, the only certified icon in the bunch.

It was a day when the court got so hot the players feared it would set their sneakers on fire, a day when one fourth-round upset artist feared her brain had been broiled alive.

By its end, when the upset syndrome engulfed even the top-seeded Graf, a player renowned for letting nothing interfere with her pursuit of Grand Slams, this scorching summer day had created an aberration where no fewer than four seeded women saw their Australian Open hopes expire.

It also made for a record: With the second-seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, ambushed in the third round, the demotions to Graf and the third-seeded Conchita Martinez made history of a negative kind. Never before in the Open Era had any Grand Slam event lost all three of its top women's seeds before the quarterfinals.

The demise of Graf, who crumbled, 6-2, 7-5, on a 120 degree court before a steady onslaught of accurate groundstrokes from petite but potent Amanda Coetzer, proved the most shocking loss yet to this event, which was already missing both of its defending champions, the dethroned Boris Becker and the absent Monica Seles.

Graf went into her match suffering from a fever linked to an infection in her toe. She eventually made 53 unforced errors, for Graf a sure sign of delirium.

After shaking off a poor opening set by taking a 5-2 lead in the second, the stubborn 27-year-old German experienced a rare letdown: She simply could not will her body to tackle a third set.

"I tried everything I could, tried as hard as I could, but I just didn't have the energy with the heat," said Graf, who was diagnosed with "heat illness" afterward and excused from her post-match obligations. Doctors sent her back to her hotel suite to rehydrate and cool down.

A favorite to win a fifth title here after a two-year absence, Graf, who had won the last six Grand Slams she entered, headlined an overflow of upsets.

Martinez was undone, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1, by a combination of the heat and the tenacity displayed by 16th-seeded Sabine Appelmans, a Belgian player.

"In the first set, I had the feeling that my brain was cooking, really, I couldn't think," said Appelmans. She also couldn't recall saving two second-set match points and needed to be revived by a bag of intravenous fluids after her victory.

Earlier in the day, No. 5 seeded Anke Huber of Germany, last year's runner-up, went crashing out, 6-2, 6-3, a victim of the continuing resurgence of the unseeded Mary Pierce. Pierce seems to be playing more comfortably here, where she won in 1995, now that she's under no pressure to defend the title.

Much as Huber's 46 unforced errors were helpful to the 22d-ranked Pierce, the 66 unforced errors belonging to seventh-seeded Lindsay Davenport played a strong supporting role in 23d-ranked Kimberly Po's 7-6 (15-13), 6-4 upset of the 1996 Olympic gold medalist.

By comparison, it was a dull day on the men's side, where the only deposed seed fell prey to another ranked just two spots lower. Fortunately the stadium court was starting to be in the shadows by the time No. 7 seeded Thomas Enqvist and No. 9 seeded Marcelo Rios commenced the 3-hour-15-minute five-setter that produced a mild upset. With 32 aces and a 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (5-7), 6-3 victory over the top Swede, Rios became the first Chilean to reach a Grand Slam quarterfinal since Ricardo Acuna, a qualifier, tried and failed to survive a 1985 Wimbledon quarterfinal against Jimmy Connors.



Rick Stevens/The Associated Press

Steffi Graf trying to beat the heat during her losing match in Melbourne.

Sanchez Vicario's Listless Loss

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

MELBOURNE — Confronted by a limp second serve on her opponent's second match point, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario did not make a vintage reply. Instead, she plopped a limp forehand return into the net. Suddenly confronted by the worst Australian Open loss of her career, she ran away from the same stadium court where she had twice been a runner-up.

Sanchez Vicario, a finalist at this Open in 1994 and 1995, paid for a pedestrian performance in the third round Saturday with a 1-6, 6-4, 8-6 loss to the 43d-ranked Dominique van Roost of Belgium. The underdog exploited the Spaniard's listless up-the-middle playmaking by taking hard-angled risks from the backcourt.

"I let her play, and she got better all the time; if you let it go, it happens that you can lose the match," said Sanchez Vicario, who hit only nine winners. The Spaniard, who has not won a Grand Slam since 1994, when she captured both the French and U.S. Opens, refused to see this setback as an indication that her game was slipping.

"I'm not going to think that something is wrong," said Sanchez Vicario. "If I became No. 1, it's because I had the strength, and I know I still have that." She briefly held the top ranking in both singles and doubles in 1995.

Van Roost's victory equaled her best Grand Slam result, a round of 16 finish here in 1992.

"My serve was really off," said Sanchez Vicario, whose 6 double faults paled in comparison with 11 from her opponent.

"I don't realize at the moment what I just did," said van Roost, whose husband tossed his hat onto the court in celebration. "I was just trying to play hard and long, trying to go to net to put more pressure on her, and it worked."

Sykora and Wiberg Win and Close In on World Cup Slalom Titles

The Associated Press

WENGEN, Switzerland — Thomas Sykora of Austria improved on his near-perfect record as he picked up his fifth World Cup slalom victory of the season Sunday.

Sykora, who in six slaloms this season has come in five times first and once second, appeared invincible, edging out his teammate, Thomas Stangassinger, and Sebastien Amiez of France, who finished second and third.

In the women's competition, Pernilla Wiberg won her third slalom and fifth race of the season, overwhelming her rivals in a lopsided victory on one of the fastest slalom courses on the circuit. It was her 18th career victory in the World Cup.

Last out of the start hut in the second run, Sykora managed to master the badly deteriorated Lauberhorn course to post the sixth fastest time of the leg.

His lead in the first run was enough to give him the victory with a two-run combined time of 1:34.03.

"I made a few mistakes," Sykora said, "but once you've won, you think you've had the perfect run."

Stangassinger, who has come in second behind Sykora twice already this season, was once again runner-up to his teammate, clocking an aggregate time of 1:34.36.

Amiez picked up his third third-place finish of the season with 1:34.68.

Norway's Andre Kjetil Aamodt placed fourth with 1:35.01, while Slovenia's Rene Mlekus was fifth with 1:35.42.

Sykora's five wins have given him 580 points in the slalom standings, an overwhelming lead with four races remaining in the season. Stangassinger is second with 360 points. Amiez is third with 268.

Sykora's victory lifted him to third place in the overall World Cup standings with 582 points. Switzerland's Michael Von Gruenigen is at the top of the table with 606, just five ahead of Aamodt.

Notably absent from both the top of the standings and the competition was the reigning world champion, Alberto Tomba. Still recovering from the flu that had prevented him from running the second leg of the Chamonix slalom, the flamboyant Italian did not race.

Wiberg is closing in on her proclaimed goal for this World Cup season — capturing the slalom title. In the process, she is also getting closer to a bigger achievement — the coveted overall World Cup title.

With 18 of 33 races completed, the versatile 26-year-old Swedish star is leading the overall, slalom and super giant slalom standings.

"After two days of racing, I was a bit surprised at how well I did today, especially in my second run," Wiberg said Sunday after her victory in Zwiesel, Germany. "I was very aggressive. It pays to take risks."

Wiberg declined to talk about her chance of taking her first overall title, although the numbers speak for themselves. She continues to pick up points in all five events and Sunday stretched her overall lead over the defending champion, Katja Seizinger of Germany to 328 points.

Wiberg, the world champion in slalom, beat Elfi Eder of Austria by a whopping 1.69 seconds on the slick Nordhang course. Wiberg had a comfortable lead after completing the 62-gate first run in 46.82 seconds. Although she didn't need to take risks in the final leg, Wiberg blitzed down the 56-gate second run in 46.70 for a winning combined time of 1 minute 33.52 seconds.

Eder was second with 1:35.21 and Deborah Compagnoni of Italy finished third in 1:35.60. Compagnoni had won back-to-back giant slalom races the previous two days.

Claudia Riegler of New Zealand, who was third after the first run, fell halfway through the second run and was eliminated.

Wiberg, who will be among the favorites to garner several medals at the coming world championships beginning in two weeks in Sestriere, Italy, collected 100 points for the victory.

She leads the overall standings with 1,073 points, while her closest rival, Seizinger, has 745 after finishing seventh in Sunday's slalom. It is Seizinger's best career finish in the discipline.

Compagnoni, who got 60 points for finishing third, completed a fine weekend by becoming third in the overall standing with 655 points. She also moved up to second in the slalom standings with 295 behind Wiberg's 510 points.

On Saturday, in Wengen, Kristian Ghedina of Italy defeated Luc Alphand of France in the men's downhill for his third victory of the season with 2:24.23.

Alphand was timed at 2:24.36, followed by Austria's Fritz Strobl with 2:24.62.

"I was really relaxed and confident coming into the race," Ghedina said. "But I didn't think Luc would be my main adversary today. His training runs didn't look that great, but on race day he becomes a different person. He's a racing beast."

Alphand, still affected by teammate Adrien Duvillard's training accident the previous day, was further hampered when he dropped his pole and had it dangling out of control around his wrist for 100 meters before catching hold of it.

Duvillard hit a safety fence near the finish line Friday, sustaining head and chest injuries. But doctors said he came out of a coma Saturday, and was listed in stable condition after being released from intensive care.

In Zwiesel on Saturday, Compagnoni defeated Anita Wachter, winning the giant slalom race by nearly a second. Seizinger of Germany finished third.

Compagnoni had a combined time of 2:08.37 seconds for two runs. Wachter was timed at 2:09.27, and Seizinger's time was 2:09.87.



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